THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL.

WE HAVE much pleasure in making the following extract from Sir Richard Temple's speech at the inauguration of the Art Gallery:

"Art, as we all know, is the imitation of everything that is beautiful in external objects. Now in exhibiting these works, pictures—and sculptures to the rising generation of Bengal, we do not wish exactly to teach them to produce feeble imitations of European art, but rather to observe the European method of imitation, according as it may be applicable to Oriental surroundings—that is to say, that they may observe the scrupulous accuracy, the refined taste, the delicate sensibility, the artistic feeling, the studious finish, whereby all the great European painters imitate things in Europe, and by that method to learn how to imitate everything that is beautiful in their own country. In their own country they have abundance of objects to which such imitation may be directed. In respect of landscapes—why, there are rocks, and water, and foliage in all the profusion of Nature—what can be more abundant than such objects in this country; and as regards the sky—well, in some climates there may be bluer skies or darker atmospheric effects—but what, in any zone of the habitable globe, in any climate or latitude, can equal the brilliancy, the splendour and gorgeousness of an Eastern sky? (Applause.) Then, with regard to figures—why where can you find a greater ethnological variety than in these provinces? And then, as regards the upper classes and sections of the Aryan race in India, there is a nobility of bearing, a gracefulness of carriage, and a dignity, which are the result of high breeding for many generations and many centuries; so that if the native youth will only steadily take advantage of all that is grand and interesting in their own country, they will have abundant objects for imitation and manifold scope for art instruction."

AS THE High Court of Bombay and the Privy Council have decided that the Government of India has no right to cede British territory to native States, we suppose, says the *Englishman*, this accounts for the notice in the *Gazette of India* that thirteen villages, ceded to the Nizam of Hyderabad in September 1870, are to be included in, and subject to the Presidency of Bombay. Then are the grants, made to the Native Princes by Lord Canning as "Mutiny rewards" legal?

ONE OF THE results of the late Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburgh is that, in messages sent from India to England or any other country in Europe, and *vice versa*, any word containing more than ten letters is counted as two words, and charged for accordingly. Such words, therefore, as "immediately," "satisfactory," "reassuring," disagreeable," "unsuccessful," "speculation," "consignment," "arrangement," "subsequently," "recommended," "competition," are each counted as two words. This is very hard. It is not given to every man the gift of conveying his meaning in monosyllables.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London Correspondent reports some fresh scandals in high life in England:

"The announcement that young Lord Aylesford was hastening homeward before the Prince, is connected by scandal with a very delicate domestic complication, in which another young nobleman and former visitor to India, the Marquis of Blandford, is intimately concerned, and which, as the penny-a-liners say, "will give employment to the gentlemen of the long robe." *Verb. Sap.* Another *cause* which is likely to become *celebre* is arising out of the rupture, alluded to in former letters, between young Lord and Lady Zouch. Some of the particulars of the case are, as the penny-a-liners also say, "unfit for publication"; so much so that, when, on the lady's application, proceedings were first taken in the Divorce Court, they were *in camera*, and the names of the parties to the suit were not published. It is now the husband who threatens proceedings in that Court, and it is reported that young Lord Mayo, the son and successor of your former Governor-General, will be one of the two co-respondents. The other, it is said, is a Sussex gentleman (Parham, Lord Zouch's seat is in that country). Mr. Blunt, who married a daughter of Lord Lovelace, (and Byron's Ada. He is thus the brother-in-law of Lord Wentworth, whose matrimonial affairs were brought prominently before the public some time ago."

WE TAKE the following scraps from the *Anglo-Indian Advertiser*:

"Soldering made Easy.—Cut a piece of tin-foil of the size of the surface to be soldered, then paint over the surface with a solution of sal-ammoniac; place the tin-foil between the pieces, and apply a hot iron until the foil is melted. This is a neat and handy way of soldering small things.

New White Paint.—An excellent white pigment is obtained by mixing a solution of the tungstate of soda with one of sulphate or chloride of zinc. Tungstate of zinc falls as a beautiful white precipitate, which requires merely washing with pure water by decantation and drying to be fit for use. It has a good covering power, and is not turned yellow by sulphuretted hydrogen. It will therefore be well suited for artistic and decorative purpose.

New Black Dye.—R. Wagner states that resorcine, is mixed with sulphate of copper, and so much ammonia as to redissolve the precipitate which appears at first, yields a deep black liquid, which dyes wool and silk black, and may probably be used as ink.

Caoutchouc.—A new and much-needed source of caoutchouc has been discovered in British Burmah. It is a creeping plant, known to botanists as *Chavanneria esculenta*. The yield is exceedingly pure.

The smallest Steam-engine in the World.—Mr. C. C. Thomas exhibited at the fair of the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute a steam-engine which can easily be covered by a thimble. It is of the vertical type, three-quarters of an inch in its greatest height. The cylinder is one-eighth of an inch bore, and three-sixteenths of an inch stroke. The valve moves one thirty-second of an inch. The engine is made of gold and silver, the working parts, however, being made of steel. The whole thing is set on a Californian gold dollar, and can be covered with a No. 6 thimble. Mr. Thomas made a little lathe to turn out the different parts of this machine, and every piece is perfect.

Glycerine Paste.—A good paste may be made for office use by dissolving one ounce of gum-arabic and two drachms of glycerine in three ounces of boiling water.

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

A SOCIETY has been established in England for the total abolition and utter suppression of vivisection, in the prospectus of which the following statements are made:—

"The hideous cruelty of dissecting living animals, or inflicting on them, though innocent and defenceless, multitudinous deaths of excruciating and protracted agony, has secretly grown up in this nation—a Nation which for ages past has been nobly distinguished by the courageous and unsanguinary character of its people. This moral ulcer has spread widely and (whether it be or not a dreadful form of insanity) become dangerous and demoralizing to Society—a blot on Civilisation, a stigma on Christianity. The public has little idea what the horrors of Vivisection are; its crimes in studied, ingenious, refined, and appalling torture, in wantonness, uselessness and wickedness cannot be surpassed in the annals of the world. It therefore calls for extirpation by the Legislature, cruelty being not only the worst of vices in itself, but the most retributive to mankind, more especially when perpetrated by the refined and educated."

Comments on the above are superfluous.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Bombay Government by the Sirdars and inhabitants of Lus Beyla, which bears 110 signatures, praying for the restoration of the Jam to the rule of Lus Beyla. The Jam who escaped from Lus Beyla to avoid the prosecutions of the Khan of Khelat some six years ago, took refuge in Sind, when the Government removed him to the Deccan where he has been ever since.

WE read that an officer in the Russian service, Colonel Korasso, has, by the application of photography, invented an apparatus, which is likely to be of great practical utility. By means of this invention, the letters in a despatch can be reduced 2,300 times, and by reversing the process, they can be restored to their original dimensions. The apparatus is of extreme simplicity; it can be easily manipulated; it can be used either by night or by day; and it is so small that, together with six weeks' supply of the necessary chemical substances, it takes up no more room than a soldier's knapsack.

THE ALMANAC OF GOTHA for 1876 gives the following particulars, which may interest our readers:—

"There are in France 35 millions of Roman Catholics more than 500 thousand Protestants, 49,000 Jews, the half of them in Paris, and 82,000 Frenchmen who have declared to belong to none of the known creeds.

The war of 1870 has cost France £389,000,000.

The budget shows an annual expenditure of £103,000,000.

There are 26,000 Englishmen and 35,000 Germans residing in France.

The army according to the new reorganisation can now in time of war bring to the field 2,423,164 men.

THE FOLLOWING account of the world's stock of paper is interesting:

"Of the 1,300,000,000 of human beings inhabiting the globe, 370,000,000 have no paper nor writing material of any kind; 500,000,00 of the Mongolian race use a paper made from the stalks and leaves of plants; 10,000,000 use for graphic purposes tablets of wood; 130,000,000—the Persians, Hindoos, Armenians, and Syrians—have paper made from cotton, while the remaining 300,000 use the ordinary staple. The annual consumption by this latter number is estimated at 1,800,000 lbs., an average of 6 lbs. to the person, which has increased from 2¼ lbs. during the last fifty years. To produce this account of paper, 200,000,000 lbs. of woollen rags, 800,000,000 lbs. of cotton rags besides great quantities of linen rags, straw, wood and other materials, are yearly consumed. The paper is manufactured in 3,800 mills, employing 90,000 male and 180,000 female labourers. The proportionate amounts manufactured of the different kinds of paper are stated to be—of writing paper 314,000,000 lbs; printing paper, 900,000,000 lbs of wall paper, 400,000,000 lbs, and 200,000,000 lbs of Carton's blotting paper, &c."

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION makes the following remarks on our article entitled "an Indian House of Lords":

"In some places we hear of a demand for more guns, more troops, or the possession of a fortress at Gwalior, promised but long withheld. Now the *Hindoo Patriot* brings these expectations into bold and tangible relief, so that all may see their drift and meaning by pleading for the abolition of the Political Resident, declared in the article under review to be too often a source of jealousy, dissatisfaction and discontent. In the place of this officer, the *Hindoo Patriot* would suggest the creation of a House of Lords, not so much for legislative and administrative functions for the whole of India—this would be rather too bold a step—but for the settlement of differences between the Native Princes and the Resident, or between the Native Princes and the Paramount Power. This is not much more than a native Punchayet of nobles, and thus far is less objectionable, though the idea involved in a House of Lords. We are quite aware that Native Princes would like to get rid of their Residents, and would prefer very much that an appeal should lie to this Punchayet of nobles, rather than that they should be deposed, or censured by the fiat of the Governor General conveyed through the Resident.

We fear the abolition of the Resident is a boon that must not be expected. It is of the utmost importance that there should be at each Chief's court an accredited and influential agent of the Governor General, who may see for himself and report direct to the Supreme Government the state of affairs from time to time. Such an officer we are quite sure is a check upon much that sooner or later would grow into conspiracy and treason that now has neither time nor opportunity to do so."

We did not suggest the abolition of the Resident. Our idea is that differences between the British Government and a native prince should be submitted for arbitration to this tribunal of native princes. We would give the Resident a seat in it as the representative of the British Government.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY'S new "Life of Lord Palmerston" contains a very extraordinary statement. It asserts that Lord Palmerston, in a letter, states most distinctly that the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey and Mr. David Urquhart, both of whom were persistent critics and opponents of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, sat in the House of Commons as nominees of Louis Philippe, from whom they received £60,00!

HOLT MACKENZIE of Regulation fame is dead. He was one of the eleven children of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of Feeling," &c., by the daughter of Sir Ludovic Grant, of Grant, Bart., and a brother to the late Lord Mackenzie. He entered the Bengal Civil Service as "writer," July 1807; was appointed Deputy Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut Nov 1813; Secretary to the Government in the Territorial Department May 1817, concurrently with the latter office was member of the Presidency Record Committee in 1821; member of the Mint Committee, and Director of the Bank of Bengal in 1822; Secretary to Lord Amherst, the Governor-General on his tour to the Upper Provinces in 1826; returned from India in 1831; and retired on the annuity-fund in October 1833. He was one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control from 1832 to 1834, on his appointment to which office he was made a Privy Councillor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Elgin district in 1832. He married in 1853, the widow of Thomas Le Marchant, Esq., of Aspeden Lodge, Herts.

THE JAPANESE are in advance of the age. A recent decree of the Mikado gives complete freedom of postage to journalists, each of whom is now allowed to send whatever communication he may think fit from one part of the empire to the other, free of expense.

THE STATESMAN gives the following statement shewing the production of the silver mines of the United States from 1849 to 1874:

		$
From 1849 to 1858,	10,000l. per annum	100,000
1859	... ...	20,000
1860	... ...	30,000
1861	... ...	400,000
1862	... ...	900,000
1863	... ...	1,700,000
1864	... ...	2,200,000
1865	... ...	2,250,000
1866	... ...	2,000,000
1867	... ...	2,700,000
1868	... ...	2,400,000
1869	... ...	2,400,000
1870	... ...	3,200,000
1871	... ...	4,600,000
1872	... ...	5,750,000
1873	... ...	7,150,000
1874 (about)	... ...	7,000,000

These figures are taken from the reports of the United States' Director of the Mint.

YESTERDAY'S SITTING of the Vice-regal Council was the last at which Lord Northbrook presided. We have much pleasure in reproducing the following remarks regarding his Lordship's departure:

General Norman trusted he would be permitted upon this last occasion in which the Council should have the advantage of His Excellency's presence to express the feelings of regret which the whole Council entertained in regard to His Excellency's approaching departure, as well as their earnest desire

that, on His Excellency's return to England with renewed health and vigour, His Excellency would be able, as General Norman was sure he would be most willing, to render important service to the interests of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy said he believed that the observations which had just been made were made upon precedents of former occasions; otherwise he should have considered it his duty as President of the Council to call General Norman to order, as there was no question before the Council. In the conduct of legislative assemblies much weight was always given to precedents, and therefore he had allowed General Norman to proceed.

His Excellency continued to assure General Norman and the Council that he felt very grateful for the opinion which he had expressed on behalf of himself and the Council. He should like to say this much that it had been a great pleasure to him to perform the duties which devolved upon him as President of the Council. In the first place the laws which had been brought before them for consideration had been most admirably and carefully prepared previous to their introduction. The consideration of them in Committee of the Council had been most careful. The member of the Council, whether official or non-official, had devoted very considerable time and labour to the examination of the Bill in every respect in Select Committee, and in the discussions which had taken place in Council. He did not think there was any legislative assembly which had shown a greater desire to arrive at correct conclusions upon all questions put before them, and to give due weight to the opinions that had been expressed, although those opinions might not express the opinions of the majority. He could call to mind no occasions on which any view held by the minority had not been most fully and carefully considered by the Council before they had arrived at a conclusion. He had gratefully to thank General Norman for the kind observations which he had made, and he might also be allowed to thank the members of the Council, both official and non-official; for the support that he had received from them on all questions in the conduct of business which had come before this Council.

A NOTICE in the last *Assam Gazette*, dated the 31st March, states that the sale of waste lands in fee-simple has been prohibited by the Government of India. Such lands as have already been advertised for sale will be sold, but those which would shortly have been advertised, may be leased to the persons who applied for their sale, under the terms of the new rules for the lease of waste lands, which are about to issue.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE of how low-minded officials treat the outpourings of silly vernacular papers. During the Prince of Wales' visit, an obscure vernacular paper of Akola edited by a student of the local High School wrote some stuff about H. R. H. Col. Nembhard, the Commissioner of Berar construed it into treason, expelled him from school, and issued an order proscribing him from Government employment in any part of Berar henceforth and for ever. Sir Richard Meade, the Resident at Hyderabad, on a reference being made to him, says the *Bangalore Examiner*, at once re-instated the student and at the same time contemptuously gave him in the capacity of editor a *carte blanche* to write as much "scandalous nonsense" as he chose. The best way to punish these silly prints is to treat them with supreme contempt.

THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.

THE INDU-PROKASH states that by an order of the Educational authorities some of the students of the Deccan College have been rusticated for one year and many others punished with the incapacity to hold scholarships and free-studentship for 1 and 1½ years respectively. The reasons are stated to be the absenting away of some of the students from the classes of two of the Professors and writing a petition to Government against them. The students should not have certainly stayed away from their classes, but they had a right to petition. Has any thing been done to redress their grievance?

WE ARE glad to learn that steps are being taken to revive the Bombay Association. At a meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 6th instant it was resolved to request Dinshaw Manakji Pettit, Esq., to be President, and that Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Moos and Yeshvant Vasudev Athale, M. A., L.L.B. be appointed Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

ACCORDING to the *Delhi Gazette* a project is afloat for forming an extensive association under the name of the *Civil and Military Gazette and Frontier News* Company, Limited, with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000, divided into 3,000 shares of fifty rupees each. The present proprietors value the *Civil and Military Gazette* which has been published for the past five years at Simla, at 30,000 rupees. This it is proposed to sell to the new Company, and its plant will form the nucleus of a large office at which a daily paper will be issued under the title of the *Civil and Military Gazette and Punjab Frontier News* with a supplement at Simla during the season.

WE TAKE from the *Behar Herald* the following cases of salamming "under compulsion." One correspondent writes:

"Yesterday morning I was going to the Office of the Executive Engineer Gunduk Survey Division in a palanquin, followed by an apprentice on horse back. In the way I met Mr. Nugent the Assistant Magistrate of Sitamurhee who was coming on foot. I saluted him but without returning my salute he caught hold of the bridle of the apprentice's horse and asked him, "Do you know I am the Magistrate of Sitamurrhee"? The apprentice replied in the negative. Mr. Nugent then told him. "The next time I see you both or you and that rascal, not come down from the horse of the palanquin I will punish you severely. Does this not betray a mind anything but high and noble? Mr. Nugent should wear a badge on his forhead, so that every body may know his designation when he walks abroad. This is not all. Day before yesterday he went to shikar with his dogs at a village a couple of miles south of Sitamurrhee, where he spied a fox. The dogs pursued it and in so doing were very much exhausted and were almost out of breath. Mr. Nugent asked a man passing by to get a garry for him from the village to carry his dogs. The man went towards the village but did not return. Mr. Nugent on coming to his Catcherry, ordered his Court Head Constable "*hazirlao* the Jeit ryots, putwary and the chowkidar of the village. "They were accordingly brought before him and were ordered to enter into a recognizance of Rs. 10 each for attendance at the Court the day following. Of course they appeared the next morning and the Court Head Constable was ordered to make them whole day sit in the sun. In the evening they were warned and discharged. This is a specimen of justice administered by Mr. Nugent, Such an arbitrary proceeding deserves the highest censure. Sir, do you think him fit to have charge of a Sub Division? He should rather be posted to a Sudder station where he may learn his lesson well."

Another correspondent says:

"A few days at about 1 O'clock in the afternoon as I was walking through the street near the Kachari, I passed by a Saheb without salaming him, upon which he called me and asked me *Tum jantah i ham koun hai?* I replied in the negative. He then said *salam kuro hamko*, and so I raised my hand to my forehead and said salam. Not being contented with that he told me, *bhala kurka salam kuro* and struck me with a stick which he had in his hand. Subsequently I learnt that he was Mr. Nugent, Assistant Magistrate of Seetamurhee.

Sir, in the streets of Calcutta I never salamed any Saheb with whom I was not acquainted but they never extorted salam from me in such a rude and shameful manner. I shall therefore feel much obliged if you would kindly let me know what Act is in force here for salaming Sahebs and when did it receive the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India so that I may study it for my future guidance."

We invite Sir Richard Temple's attention to these cases. What would Lord Lytton think of these freaks of officials?

WE ARE sorry to learn from the above paper that distress is very severe in Mudhoobhuni. Our contemporary hears that already some persons have died from starvation, while others have been reduced to great destitution. Some 1000 persons have been daily receiving alms at the relief circles, and it is apprehended that the number will rise to 10,000 in the course of the ensuing two months. Work has been provided for the able-bodied poor. The prices of the imported grains continue as easy as ever but the failure of the crops has left the ryats penniless, and they are absolutely in want of means to purchase their food.

SIR STUART HOGG has been re-appointed member of the Bengal Council. Why has Babu Juggadanund Mookerjea been allowed to go out?

FRIDAY, 14TH APRIL.

THE DISTRICT Mgistrate of Tanjore draws the attention of the Magistracy to the fact that in a recent case in which 26 people joined together to enforce their supposed rights in connection with a certain temple, and were tried for rioting and hurting and fined in the sums of Rs. 10, 30, 40 and Rs 50 each, the High Court remarked "such persistent lawlessness calls for more severe punishment than mere money fines."

A BANGALORE paper says that a dispute of some importance is pending between the Madras and Mysore Governments involving a large tract of Forests of Mysore run into those of the Madras Presidency on the Malabar Frontier and both Governments lay claim to a belt of jungle on the borders. To settle matters, commissioners are to be appointed by both Governments who will demarcate the boundaries of each and adjust the matter at issue.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT has issued the following circular: "The High Court note their displeasure that so much time is wasted by Magistrates, in investigating cases of purely civil nature. Interference in such cases on the part of the Magistracy is most mischievous, and it is the duty of every Session Judge and District Magistrate, to exercise a careful supervision over his subordinates to prevent the Criminal Courts being used for the decision of Civil disputes. The High Court has reason to believe that under the head of Criminal trespass, misappropriation of property, &c., many *bona fide* acts of ownership are treated as criminal offences."

IT IS STATED that Turkey is sending out some religious emissaries to India.

THE REVENUE REPORT of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1874-75 give the following facts and figures. The gross revenue realized has increased from Rs. 1,47,688 to Rs. 2,17,590. or 47 per cent; and the increase, it is reported, would have been much greater, but for the disastrous effects of the cyclone, which occurred in October and which necessitated large remissions of demands. Notwithstanding, however, this increase of revenue, the net deficit is about the same as in the previous year, being Rs. 1,43,800 against Rs. 1,43,268, a result mainly due to postponement of collection and remissions as well as to the heavy repairs necessitated by that cyclone. The assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 2,72,370, or Rs. 77,530 in excess of those of the previous year, the net deficit to Rs. 89,020 against Rs. 96,120 in 1873-74. The total area of irrigation has increased from 48,920 acres to 94,777, or nearly cent per cent.

THE EFFECT of the Czar's decree conferring civil rights on the new province of Khokand is thus interpreted by the *Pioneer*: The non-Mussulman part of the population are brought on a level with the Mussulmans; and especially the old restrictions, which bound down the Jews, are one and all removed. These restrictions originated when Kaliph Omar took Jerusalem, and made a bargain with the Patriarch Sophronius. The Jews were forbidden at that time to ride on horses, or in saddles on anything nor might they wear turbans. These and other more or less irksome restrictions have now come to an end in Khokand.

SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL.

WE HAVE received an account of the proceedings connected with the distribution of prizes to the girls of the Chorebagan Female School, for which, we are sorry, we cannot make room. The ceremony took place on Friday the 7th instant at the house of Babu Bhoobunmohun Sircar, the Secretary. It appears from the report that 97 girls attended the school during the past year and the result of the examination was satisfactory. The girls presented an address to Mrs. Phear and the ceremony concluded with a speech from Mr. Phear, who said among other things that he could hardly withdraw the remark he made last year on a similar occasion about the disappointment he felt after 11 years' experience with regard to the indifferent manner in which female education was carried on in this country.

THE PROJECT of a Botanical Garden at Rungaroon in the Darjeeling district is fast approaching completion. The site of the garden is on a slope at the lower edge of the great forest which clothes the chanchal mountain; its altitude is 1000 feet lower than Darjeeling from which it is about six miles distant. It is Government property and comprises an area of 800 acres of which 100 acres are to be appropriated to the garden.

WE REGRET to have to announce the death of Babu Gurucharan Mazumdar, a learned gentleman of Calcutta, who has been for some time engaged in preparing a work on the origin of the Kayasthas of Bengal. He held that the Kayasthas are Kethryas by caste, and wrote several essays in support of his opinion. To mark his firm conviction in the opinion he also assumed the distinctive tribal name of Barmana. We understand that his great work was in the press and a good portion already printed at the time of his demise.

IT IS said that before very long the law relating to copy-right in India is to be improved and extended, unauthorised translation is to be made illegal, and photographs, engravings, designs, and so forth, are to be more carefully protected.

WE HAVE received a poem on the new Viceroy by Babu Hurrymohun Roy. It is in Bengali, and full of good feeling. We wish it were translated into English.

WE ARE requested to publish the following reply of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the address of the Mahomedan Literary Society:

H. M. S. "SERAPIS,"
Off Aden, 19th. March, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has learned with regret from Sir Richard Temple, that the answer which His Royal Highness had directed should be sent to the address of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta had never reached you.

I am, therefore, instructed by His Royal Highness to inform you that your address was duly submitted to His Royal Highness, and most graciously received, and His Royal Highness directed that an expression of his gratification at the sentiments it embodied should be conveyed to you.

Will you kindly inform the Society accordingly, and believe me, Dear Sir,—Yours Obediently,

H. B. E. FRERE.

To Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor,
Secretary, Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL remarked in the House of Commons that whether the Queen assumed the title of "Queen of India" or "Empress of India," the title would have to be translated in both cases by the same word, "Padishah" or Badishaw. This has led to an animated discussion in the London papers. Major-General Jacob (with a hearty feeling of contempt for the "boyishness" of the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal) remarks that "he was studying oriental languages before Sir George Campbell was born," and then proceeds to flatly contradict Sir George. Professor Max Muller and many others suggest various titles other than that of "Empress of India."

AFTER ALL the braziers of Baranussy Ghose's Street had their annual procession on Tuesday last to the great satisfaction and amusement of the native

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population of the town. All Native Calcutta was out to see it, and people from long distances came to enjoy the fun and frolic. Thanks to Sir Stuart Hogg the Police were civil.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 7th April.—The Royal Title's Bill was read this evening in the House of Lords a third time. No amendments were introduced, and the Bill passed without a division.

12th.—In the Commons last night a discussion took place on the convention signed in February last by Colonel Stokes on behalf of the British Government and Baron Lesseps on part of Suez Canal Company for progressive reduction of the Suez Canal dues. Sir Stafford Northcote declined to discuss the question in its present stage, and stated that the Porte, the Khedive, and the other maritime powers must be consulted. In concluding his speech, Sir Stafford said that at the proper time he would show that the interests of England had not been neglected.

12th.—There is a semi-panic in the Stock Exchange caused by the default of Egypt.

Paris, 7th April.—The French Ministry firmly oppose an amnesty. The National Assembly, in verifying the recent elections, have annulled the election of numerous Bonapartists and Legitimists. On the other hand, the election of every Republican has been ratified. M. Gambetta has been elected President of the Budget Committee.

Cairo, 7th April.—The French Cabinet, responding to an appeal from the Khedive, is actively supporting a company of French financiers to launch an Egyptian loan with the object of converting the floating debt, and it is still hoped that English financiers will co-operate.

8th.—The payment of the Egyptian bonds falling due in April and May has been postponed for three months in order to allow time for the arrangement of finances.

WE ARE informed that the results of the Census of Calcutta taken on the night of the 6th instant, though not yet compared or checked, give a total number of four hundred and twenty-two thousand persons.

WE ARE requested to mention that the number of visitors to the Art Gallery, Calcutta, during the week ending Saturday 15th April (exclusive of students of the School of Art) was 74 Europeans and 54 Natives. The Gallery is open to the public daily (except Sundays) from 6-30 to 9-30 A. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

A NEW batch of Fellows has been added to the Senate of the Calcutta University. The names are generally good. The two Bengalis, who have been elected Fellows, are the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter and Rajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur.

IT APPEARS from a telegram that a new loan to the extent of 2½ millions will be raised by the Secretary of State in England.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* contains an album portrait of the new Viceroy with an appreciative notice of his career.

A CORRESPONDENT from Meerut writes to say that there was a severe hail-storm attended with heavy rains at that place on the evening of the 12th instant. The hailstones were from one to three inches deep in some places, They have done much injury to crops—especially to gram and wheat.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of January 1876 and for the ten months, 1st April 1875 to 31st January 1876 compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1873-74 and 1874-75. 2. Pictures of England, translated from the Telugu. Edited by Pothum Janakummah Ragaviah, a Hindu Lady of Madras. Descriptive of her visit to Europe. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II. No. III. (continuation) 1875. 4. Calcutta Review, No. 124, April 1876. 5. Lord Lytton in India—an address of welcome in Bengali by Hurry Mohun Roy. 6. Dhookha Sanginee—a Poem in Bengali. 7. A manual of Chemistry in Bengali, by Mahendronath Bhuttacharjea M.A. 8. Bharatar Sookha, a poem in Bengali to the honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, by Hurrish Chunder Newgy. 9. Kansariparrah's *Song* and Churra—or a discriptive account of the Annual Exhibition of the Kansariparrah pantomimes and caricatures with the accompanying ballads and songs, by Paran Chunder Dass.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Experience clear, and courage high
Enkindle keen his kingly eye,
And all his acts bear dignity.
When he walketh under the vaulted arch
Where-through a mounted knight might march
At easy speed his pacing steed,
Nor bruise one plume of his helmet-crest,
This Cock, in the kingly-mindedness
Which all his royal gestes express,
Hath so lofty a heart in so lordly a breast
That, with stately stoop and swerving tread,
Lightly he boweth his lordly head.
So grand a consciousness hath he
Of his own inward majesty,
That breedeth a constant courtesy.

OWEN MEREDITH.

THESE lines from the Lay of the Cock came to our mind when we saw their noble author on Wednesday last enter the Palace of the Czar of the East and mount the throne. Short in stature but with a comely and refined look ; self-possessed and dignified ; courteous and communicative, Lord Lytton's first appearance among the cortes, which had assembled to welcome him to the Vice-regal throne, made a very favourable impression upon all who were present. His mind is stamped upon his poems, and if we may judge of him from these, we have good reasons for congratulation. The poet says, "I believe that in literature new constructions are better than reconstructions, and think that one work can be only adequately corrected by another work. A man should be altogether in his work while he is about it, and altogether out of his work, and beyond his work, when he has done it." It is the same in statecraft—what is worth doing ought to be done well and thoroughly. Half measures are always bad—compromises not unoften lead to collapse—when a "construction" is made, it should be made without an idea of "reconstruction." "It has been well said," says Owen Meredith, "that if poetry be the universal history of man's heart, lyric poetry is the daily journal of it. Lyric poetry chronicles the ever-varying temperature of the emotions ; the hopes of the morning, the lassitude of noon, the reveries of eve ; and the lyric poet is the comrade of the follies and weakness, the hopes and fears, of daily life." And in one sense the Government of India in the present day is a grand lyric—the harp is always playing, it "alternates in tone with a rapidity porportioned to the sensitiveness with which it responds to the varying pressure of the human pulse upon its strings." There is not much room for "sustained serenity of sentiment." Events multiply so fast—questions come in such quick succession—emotions come into play with such varying pressure that the lyrist who performs the music has scarcely time to look about, to think at leisure, to cogitate and to complete his "construction." This is one great disadvantage in the work of Indian administration. Even the Cabinet system introduced by Lord Canning has not relieved the Governor General. The thread of events is not in his hands—he simply winds up—sometimes he only passes it on from Calcutta to London.

From the manner of his utterances on assuming the sceptre Lord Lytton seems to feel that he has been made the subject of a novel, though important, experiment, but the success of the Prime Minister, who has selected him, ought to dispel any delusion, if there be any, as to the incompability of the poet's imagination with the practical work of a statesman. Who ever thought that the author of Vivian Grey would be the successful leader of the great Conservative party of England, that he would be as deft in figures of arithmetic as in figures of speech, that he would be as ready in state-craft as he is in novel-writing. It is true that the man of letters has rarely been selected to hold the office of Governor General of India, but Warren Hastings wrote verses while he consolidated the Indian Empire of England. Thomas Babington Macaulay polished his periods for the *Edinburgh Review*, while he drafted the Indian Penal Code as Law Member of the Governor General's Council. Sir William Kaye says that the one great defect in the Indian administrators is that as a body they lack imagination and consequently sympathy with the people. But Lord Lytton cannot be said to lack that imagination—the emotional part of his nature has had proper culture, and while hitherto he could give expression to it in abstract love-songs and lyrics, he has now the opportunity of bestowing his sympathy upon beings of flesh and blood, upon persons, who though for the most part differing in language, customs, and religion, are yet members of the common family of man, and as the joys and sorrows of man, wherever placed, are the themes of the poet's song, the condition of the children of the great Aryians of old, who took the torch of civilization from the East to the West, and who early taught the lessons of humanity to man, will not we hope fail to strike a sympathetic chord in the kind and large heart of the statesman. What could be a more exciting theme for action for the poet-statesman than the protection and advancement of the welfare of the descendants of the elder Aryans, who, in the dispensation of Providence have been brought under the political sway of the younger branch for revival and renovation? Amid all his experiences of England and the foreign states of Europe he has seen no country, where the will of a single man can achieve so much either for the weal or woe of so many millions, and this circumstance alone ought to intensify his sympathies.

Lord Lytton comes to us not without experience. It is true that he had not held any high administrative post in England, but the national life of England is itself the best education that a man can receive in the science of Government. England is self-governed, and every Englishman, either with or without the responsibility of office, is a member of the administrative machinery of his country. He forms one of the component elements of the political system of the land. Then Lord Lytton has served in several countries of Europe in the diplomatic line, and in that capacity he came into contact with men of various types of character and with various institutions of Government. The delicacy, tact and temper, which the diplomatic service requires, and which he is reputed to possess in an eminent degree, will be exceedingly valuable in his new sphere. We are told that shortly before his appointment to the Vice-royalty of India he had made a report on the system of finance and taxation in France, which have extorted the admiration of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues. One essential qualification for the office of Governor General of India he possesses—he does not dread work, and his literary abilities will greatly help him in putting forth his views in a proper light on the many complex questions, which await his attention. Young in years he is sure to command energy, and in this country energy in the head of the Government is a a great motive power. In his own person the energetic head sets a good example to his subordinates. On his personal staff he has also the benefit of the services of one as his Private Secretary, who possesses a thorough knowledge of Indian society, and whose courtesy and urbanity had won him the charge of the delicate office of receiving Indian princes and chiefs at the India House. In India the personal qualities of the man in office as well as of those about him go a great way in influencing the public estimate of his character. The Orientals are naturally more sensitive in matters of etiquette than the people of the West, and as the people of India are under foreign rule they feel more deeply the contumely of office than those, who are governed by men of their own nation. This may be a foible, bu it is a fact. It costs our rulers nothing to be personally civil and agreeable to the subject millions, but it would be impertinent in us to remind Owen Meredith of this, whose training in life has been "a constant courtesy ?"

The wisdom of Parliament has ordained that the arbiter of the destinies of India should change place every five years. Sometimes the Governor-General leaves before the term of his office is completed as in the case of Lord Northbrook, and occasionally he is requested to stay sometime longer as in the cases of Lords Dalhousie and Canning. But the periodical change contributes to the health of the body politic. It is as useful to it as the change of air to the physical system of man. Lord Salisbury lately quoted an opinion of John Stuart Mill on the Government of India. "England cannot," said the great philosopher, "hand over its sacred trusts to a few despots armed with the whole power of the stronger country, but carrying with them no more than they themselves chose of its wisdom or its good purpose." But these "despots" form a caste in India. They have their own traditions and doctrines, and they care not for the opinions of those who are not within their charmed circle. They are distinguished for great abilities, energy and devotedness to work. Many of them have warm sympathies with the children of the soil, and a keen sense of duty. But with all their good wishes and feelings they run in a groove and can

seldom afford to go out of it. It is this traditionalism, which tends to impair their usefulness. The periodic infusion of new blood in the *personnel* of the Government has the advantage of bringing fresh ideas to bear on the deliberations of the Council. The Governor General is the responsible ruler of India; if he were so disposed he could achieve much in the way of furthering the good of the people, regardless of the trammels of the past; when he stamps his mind upon a policy, the "few despots" around him must necessarily give way; and because the periodical change we refer to has a tendency to clear up the political atmosphere and let in new and health-giving light, we consider it a wise arrangement of Parliament. We will not assume the presumptuous task of telling Lord Lytton what he ought to do and what he ought not to do—we only hope that as in his poems so in his public acts he will enforce his individuality.

One word more. Lord Lytton takes his seat in the Indian Cabinet as the first representative of the "Empress of India." It may be said what's in a name? But we submit there is much in a name. If there wasn't why should Her Gracious Majesty have added to the name of Queen of England that of Empress of India? The object is, as Mr. Disraeli explained, to more completely identify India with England—to strike, as he happily expressed himself, a sympathetic chord in the heart of the English nation. It is true that as Queen our gracious sovereign has not been less kind or generous, but as Empress she wishes to shew that she considers the Indian empire a source of grandeur to her Crown. In fact she now recognizes India to be the "brightest jewel in her diadem." And Lord Lytton is the first representative of the Imperial throne of England in India. His Lordship doubtless realizes the supreme importance of this dignity, and in proportion to his dignity his responsibility is increased. If it is the august wish of Her Majesty to shew more markedly her interest in and sympathy with her subjects in the East, that wish will find expression primarily through the Governor General of India. Neither in theory nor in practice does Her Majesty govern the country; she has delegated her task to chosen ministers and representatives; the Indian Minister is far away from the scene, and he exercises the ultimate control, but he is greatly dependent upon Her Majesty's representative on the spot. It is true that the Minister may overrule the Governor-General, but in the majority of cases the former must allow the latter to shape his own course. This Lord Lytton seems to recognize. It can therefore be easily imagined how great is his responsibility, and we do hope that if it should be our lot to chronicle the annals of his administration when it would come to its natural close, it would be permitted to us to record that the glory of the imperial Crown of England in India was enhanced by the acts of its first representative.

LORD LYTTON'S FIRST UTTERANCES IN INDIA.

LORD LYTTON has commenced his Indian career in right earnest. At Bombay his Lordship intimated his desire to see the members of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to discuss in an informal and friendly manner questions generally affecting the commercial interests of the city. A deputation accordingly waited upon his Lordship, and we read that his Lordship spoke fully and freely upon all the topics brought to his notice, and though carefully avoiding anything in the nature of a promise or a declaration of policy he did not hesitate to express with considerable frankness his present opinions upon several questions of deep interest to the people of India and the citizens of Bombay. The question of the day, the Exchange question was discussed, but His Lordship expressed no definite opinion. He thanked the deputation for the suggestion that bills on India should be sold at the market rate or else should not be advertised for sale. With respect to the import duties on cotton goods Lord Lytton gave it to be understood that the duty on the finer fabrics which were not manufactured by the Indian mills could not be considered a protective duty. Manchester having a monpoly of the trade in that class of goods the duty levied on them contributed to the revenue without benefitting the Bombay Mills, which as a matter of fact only produced coarser fabrics. The £40,000 a year which the coarser goods imported added to the revenue might be fairly considered protective in its influence, but it was not easy to see how the much large amount of duty levied on the finer goods which yielded to the State about £800,000 a year could be in any sense regarded as protective. The duty on coarse goods ought therefore to go, and the duty on fine goods might, so far as principles of Free Trade were concerned, be very well retained. There was of course a practical difficulty which would have to be considered,—if the £40,000 were to be remitted, and the duty on fine goods retained, would there not be a constant effort to defeat the claims of the Custom House by sending in goods just within the margin of that kind declared to be exempt from duty.? These remarks, coming after what his Lordship had said to Manchester, are highly re-assuning. There is no fear that His Lordship will hastily reverse the policy of Lord Northbrook on the Tariff question, or play himself into the hands of Manchester.

But by far the most important public utterance which His Lordship has given on his arrival in India is the address which he delivered on taking charge of his high office. This was an unusual course, but it was fully justified by the circumstances under which he has taken office. We give below His Lordship's speech:

Gentlemen,—Before we leave this room I wish, with your permission, to say a few words to those around me whom I now meet for the first time.

In virtue of the Royal Warrant which has just been read, and by the favor of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, I have now assumed the Office of Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He who assumes this high office, becomes thereby the inheritor of a great duty bequeathed to him by great men whose manner of discharging it has made their names a part of English History.

Yet so unsparing are its obligations that, in many instances, not their talents only, but their lives, have been exacted.

Nevertheless, gentlemen, arduous as is undoubtedly the task before me. I have not shrunk. I do not, I cannot, for one moment shrink from it. Because I know that, in the faithful fulfilment of that task according to the best of my abilities I may confidently reckon upon the loyal support of able and experienced colleagues. I know, too, that in all our efforts to confirm the stability and promote the welfare of this great Empire, we shall be sustained by the sympathy of our countrymen in every part of the world, the generous appreciation of the people of India, and the confidence of our beloved Sovereign.

Gentlemen, it is the tendency of this pre-eminently social age to leave nowhere isolated, nowhere wholly self-sufficient, any important group of social, or economic, interests. The vast development which has lately been effected in the means of inter-communication, the recent and rapid march of events, both in Asia, and in Europe, and the ever increasing proximity of the Eastern and Western worlds. All these things have undoubtedly rendered more complex, and therefore more laborious, more anxious, than of old, the duties of the Government of India.

But what our position has thus lost, in simplicity, it gains, I think, in grandeur, as the interests affected by it become more numerous, and its influence more widely felt.

Gentlemen, discussions have recently been raised in Parliament and elsewhere, on the relative position of the Home and Indian Government. If I now allude to those discussions, it is because my own name has been introduced into them; and I therefore deem myself entitled to take the earliest opportunity in my power of endeavouring to remove from your minds any doubt which such discussions may have suggested as to the profound sense of personal responsibility with which I assume my place at this table.

As the Mariner who knows the noble nature of the element to which he trusts his course; so, fearlessly confiding in that frank and open spirit which I believe to be the special attribute of English character I say, broadly, that from whatever party the Queen's Government may at any time be formed, I, in my personal capacity here, shall at all times be ready on your behalf to welcome its timely and contributional co-operation as a guarantee for the salutary freedom of our deliberations, and the undisputed dignity of our authority:

By the generous confidence with which I am already honored on the part of my Noble Friend, the Secretary of State for India, and Her Majesty's present responsible advisers in England, I feel myself strongly supported. But I trust gentlemen, that it may be my good fortune, as it certainly is my most earnest desire to win from your sympathies a support no less generous, no less considerate, no less gratefully appreciated.

Aided by your advice, and relying on your trusted experience, it will be my unremitting endeavour to keep a strict watch over the economical management and cautious progress of our administration. Such economy and caution are, indeed, specially imposed upon us by the unprecedented disturbance of our currency at the present moment.

But I shall also claim your co-operation in providing with unflinching firmness, for the safety and repose of the Empire.

Gentlemen, it is my fervent prayer that a Power higher than that of any earthly Governments, may inspire and bless the progress of our counsels; granting me with your valued assistance, to direct them to such issues as may prove conducive to the honor of our country, to the authority and prestige of its August Sovereign, to the progressive well-being of the millions, committed to our fostering care, and to the security of the Chiefs and Princes of India as well as of allies beyond the frontier, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their just rights and hereditary professions.

In that case, gentlemen, I shall indulge a hope that if life and health be vouchsafed me to reach the term of my official tenure, I may then have merited some measure of that esteem and regard with which your thoughts will follow hence my distinguished Predecessor, when he quits these shores, some claim upon kindly feelings akin to those with which our wonted sympathies and good wishes will assuredly accompany his progress, through every fresh phase of a career, already conspicuous, already rich, in high achievements.

The speech was delivered in a clear and ringing voice. Nothing could be better in spirit than that which animated this address. His Lordship seems to have a strong sense of his responsibility, and means to act up to it fully. As the Viceroy of India he is the Czar of the East, and we will be greatly mistaken if he allows himself to be reduced to a puppet in the hands of the Secretary of State. The late debate in the House of Lords has greatly strengthened his position, and it would be presumptuous on our part to assure him that in India he would be allowed every fair play. India fortunately knows no party; to her a Whig or a Tory, a Conservative or a Liberal is all the same; she wants justice and mercy, and she has always shewn the greatest devotion to that ruler, who has treated her justly and generously. The good of the people is the guiding principle of Her Majesty's Indian Government, and as Lord Lytton's first utterances shew he is resolved to remain faithful to it.

ADDRESS TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

ON WEDNESDAY last the Deputation, appointed at the public meeting held on the 8th instant, waited upon Lord Northbrook to present the address adopted at that meeting. We give below the reply of His Lordship:

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the address which you presented me. The manner in which you have been so good as to speak of the administration of affairs during the time that I have filled the high office of Governor-General of India is far above any merits to which I can lay claim, and I must attribute the language of the address to your too partial appreciation of my conduct.

You have been so good as to express a wish that a memorial should connect my name with this city. I may be allowed to repeat now what I said when I first came to India, that I have an association with Calcutta which I think no former Governor-General possessed, namely that my father, to whose advice and example whatever success I may have achieved in public life is mainly due, was born in this city.

Therefore, it is particularly gratifying to me to comply with your wishes. This, perhaps, I may be allowed to say, that if it should appear to you that the memorial could with propriety take some form connected with the convenience or comfort of the people of Calcutta, and not that of a statue, it would be more congenial to my own feelings.

Gentlemen, the first sentiment that I felt upon hearing your address, after the gratitude which I have endeavoured, however imperfectly, to express, was a deep sense of the deficiencies which there must have been during the administration of the last four years. It will be enough, I think, to satisfy any man of his own incapacity to meet to the fullest extent that is possible all the difficulties which present themselves in the Government of India, to recollect the names and the abilities of those distinguished men who have filled the office of Governor-General. But, indeed, the work that goes on from day to day, the affairs always of importance sometimes of pressing and urgent importance, which crowd upon the attention of the Government, must satisfy every man who has to deal with those affairs, and to bear, to no inconsiderable extent, the responsibility for them, that however determined he may be to do his duty to the best of his ability, and however much he may devote himself to the work he has to perform, he must be far, very far from, adequately fulfilling those duties. No man can be more sensible of his deficiencies than I am, and all I can pretend to say is that I have tried to do my duty under a strong sense of the responsibility of the office which I have filled.

You have, in the course of your address, recounted some of the different measures which have been prominently before the public during the last four years. It would not now be fitting for me to enter at any length upon those questions. In the first place, the pressure of work has been such that it would have been impossible for me to have found the leisure which would be necessary to enter into a review of the administration of India for the last four years; and, in the next place, I am as well aware as you are that, with regard to some of those measures, there have been and still are, differences of opinion, which, upon the present occasion, I am naturally anxious to avoid.

It seems to me that it would be premature to form any opinion at the present time of the relative value of some, at any rate, of the measures of the last four years. You will, therefore, kindly allow me to pass this by, and not to attempt to make any such review. One thing, however, I should like to say, and that is that, in one passage of the address, there appeared to me to be some indication of a difference between the policy which I have pursued and that which was pursued before—some indication of a contrast, probably not designed to attract attention, but which I myself am most desirous of avoiding. It has not been my duty, or inclination, to judge of the measures which have been pursued by my predecessors in the Government of India. What I have desired to do is to maintain and continue the policy which has been inculcated since the time when the Government of India was assumed by Her Majesty, and, in doing so to the best of my ability, I believe that I have carried out to a very

considerable extent the policy which my predecessor, Lord Mayo, had he lived, would have pursued. Upon one important question which you have especially noticed, namely the abandonment of the income tax, I know as a fact that Lord Mayo, before his death, had determined to take the same course which the Government subsequently adopted.

The next sentiment which I felt upon hearing the address which you have presented to me was the value of the services that have been rendered by those with whom I have been associated in the conduct of affairs since I have been in India. Doubtless in this Government the name of the Viceroy is prominently put forward as directing the affairs of the State. But none the less is the Government of India a Government conducted by the Viceroy and Governor-General *in Council*, and none the less is it true that the Members of Council are intimately associated with every important act which the Governor-General performs. Since I have been in India, I have had the advantage of the advice and assistance of Councillors whom I believe to be inferior to none of the able men who have heretofore been distinguished in the administration of Indian affairs. I had, in the first place, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, than whom no more illustrious soldier could be found, and no sounder adviser upon important political affairs.

In Military affairs, also, I had the advice of Sir Henry Norman, whose ability and gallant services in the field are so well known to you all, and who, besides, has large experience upon all administrative questions. We had the assistance of Sir John Strachey, a man of remarkable ability, who now admirably administers the North-Western Provinces. We had also Sir Richard Temple, who contributed essentially to the sound financial condition of the country, by the attention which he paid during many years to the economical conduct of all branches of the administration. To Sir Richard Temple, who is now charged with the Government of three provinces, I consider the greatest merit is due for the successful result of the measures for the relief of the distress in the year 1874, to which you have alluded, and I am glad again to tender to Sir Richard Temple my personal thanks for his invaluable services on that occasion. I have omitted no opportunity of stating this.

I have also been supported and advised, in a manner which I am glad to have an opportunity of publicly acknowledging, by my friend, Mr. Hobhouse who left England at the same time as I myself, and who has not only conducted, with remarkable ability and care, the legislative business of the Government, but has found time to give us most material assistance upon many other matters of the greatest importance. We have had in the Council Sir Barrow Ellis, one of the ablest of the Bombay Civil Servants, who has now most fitly taken his place upon the Indian Council at home. His thorough knowledge of the revenue and other affairs of the Presidency of Bombay, his geniality of disposition, and his strong common sense, were of great use to us in Council. We have had also the advantage of the great knowledge and experience of all matters connected with the administration of the home affairs of the country, and with education, and oriental literature and history, which is possessed by Mr. Bayley, who filled for some time, with great advantage, the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. The Council was joined, as you know, in rather a novel manner by another very distinguished Civil Servant—Sir William Muir—who had previously filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. I believe that it is an advantage not only that the Council should be a kind of training school for Civil Servants, before they assume the charge of provinces, but that they should occasionally, on the expiration of their service as Lieutenant-Governors, join the Council again, and bring to bear the matured experience which they have derived from the Government of the Provinces with which they have been connected. We had also for a time the benefit of the assistance in Council of Mr. Inglis who commands great confidence among the natives of the North-Western Provinces, for whose soundness of judgment I have great respect, and who afterwards has well conducted the administration of the Province of Oudh.

A gentleman whom many of you know, and whose abilities you appreciate, Mr. Ashley Eden, who in addition to his knowledge of Bengal has governed British Burmah, one of the most rising Provinces of the Empire, with great success and ability, served also for a time as a Member of Council.

More recently we have been strengthened by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, whose long experienced and high reputation in the Madras Presidency have made him a very valuable addition to the Council, and by Sir Andrew Clarke, whose value I had the advantage of knowing in the public service at home, and who will, doubtless amply sustain his reputation in the new appointment in the Council.

But, besides the Members of the Executive Council of the Governor General, I wish to acknowledge the services that have been rendered to the Government, and to myself personally, by the Members of the Legislative Council. I see many of them here present, and I have especially to thank my friend, the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who, I believe, is one of the oldest members of the Legislative Council, for the advice and assistance which he has given us on many occasions, and the attention which he has paid to the business of the Council.

I also have the pleasure of seeing here the Maharaja of Benaras, whose assistance in the Council I was glad to have secured last year, and who will admirably represent his fellow-countrymen in regard to any measures which may concern their interests.

Among the English non-official community who have served upon the Council, several of whom are here present, there is especially my friend Mr. Bullen Smith, who has now for many years been of the greatest service to the Government, by the advice which he has given upon measures relating to commercial and financial affairs; and among the Native Members whom I see here, I would thank, and I have done so before, Raja Ramanath Tagor, who was a Member of the Council for two years, and to whom I was especially indebted, at the time of the famine, for his advice as regards the extent of the calamity and the condition of the market with reference to the supply of rice.

My friend, Raja Narendra Krishna, now well represents the interests of this part of India in the Council; and from the time he has joined us he has given his best attention to the business, and will be a most useful member of the assembly.

I have always considered that the office of a Member of the Legislative Council constitutes those who fill it the advisers of the Government, and I have never hesitated to ask their advice, not only upon questions actually before the Council, but also upon any other matters of importance which have arisen; and I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking them for the assistance they have given. In fact, gentlemen, to use a phrase which is well known as the title of a charming book written by one of my most valued and intimate friends, Sir Arthur Helps, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of India, during the last four years we have all been "Friends in Council," and nothing gives me greater satisfaction, on leaving India, than the knowledge that during those four years there have been very few differences of opinion between us upon any matter of importance, and that, in the one or two instances when we have differed, our deliberations have been carried on with perfect cordiality and good feeling.

Gentlemen, it would be a pleasure to me, if time would allow me to do so, to dwell upon the services of the Secretaries to Government and other friends to whom I am deeply indebted; but, as I have mentioned the services of two distinguished statesmen who administer the North-Western Provinces and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, I must not omit to add my thanks to Sir Henry Davies, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, for the manner in which the administration of that most important province has been conducted. There has been no period in the history of the Punjab, to the best of my knowledge, in which the frontier has been more quiet and the country more prosperous and contented; and much of this is due to the wisdom and discretion of Sir Henry Davies.

Gentlemen, you have alluded to the fact that, during the last four years, peace has been preserved, and it is to me a source of unfeigned satisfaction that, during the period for which I have been Viceroy of India, the country, by the blessing of God, has been spared from the calamity of war. While I say this, I believe that at no time in the history of India have Her Majesty's forces, both British and native, been in a more thoroughly efficient condition, and better prepared, if they had been called upon to defend Her Majesty's dominions from attack, or to carry on any operations which might be necessary to preserve the integrity of the Empire.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to have received from all the Princes and Chiefs of India assurances of their attachment to Her Majesty the Queen.

I am indebted to the political officers who have been the means of carrying on the relations between the Government and the Native States of India for their services, and I particularly desire to thank Sir Henry Daly and Sir Richard Meade, both officers of the highest distinction, who have dealt with difficult political affairs with much judgment and firmness, and with advantage to the States with which they have been associated.

Gentlemen, you have truly said that it has been the desire of the Government, during the last four years, to adhere entirely and completely to the policy announced in the Queen's Proclamation, which was issued some years ago, when Her Majesty assumed the direct Government of her Indian Empire I can say for myself that, from the time I assumed my office. I have placed before me as the guide for my conduct the gracious sentiments which were expressed in that proclamation, and the policy which was enunciated by Her Majesty upon that occasion. I have had the honor, as you may suppose, of receiving upon several occasions, since I have been in India, communications from Her Majesty the Queen, and it has been Her Majesty's commands to me to omit no opportunity of expressing her feelings of attachment to her Indian subjects, her sympathy with their welfare, and of her desire for their good Government and prosperity; and no more fitting opportunity can be found of expressing Her Majesty's sentiments than the present time, when I am about to leave the shores of India, and am addressing you for the last time as Her Majesty's Representative. It has been my duty, and it has been my cordial desire, to carry out most heartily, to the best of my ability, Her Majesty's gracious commands both in the public conduct of the Government and in my private relations with the Native Princes and Chiefs of India, and my native fellow-subjects and all ranks and classes.

Gentlemen, I believe that the feelings and sentiments of the people of India are thoroughly loyal to Her Majesty the Queen. I judge by my own experience on visiting, as I have done, a large portion of this country, and by all the information I have been able to obtain, this feeling of loyalty was shown most conspicuously throughout the recent progress of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It has been a great satisfaction to me that His Royal Highness should have visited India during my Viceroyalty, and acquired from personal experience some idea of the vastness, both of the country itself and of the interests which are involved in its administration. The Princes, Chiefs, and people have had an opportunity, of which they enthusiastically availed themselves, of testifying their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen by the reception they have given to the Prince of Wales at every point of his progress through India—a reception, the value of which was enhanced by the gracious manner in which it was acknowledged by His Royal Highness.

I am satisfied, gentlemen, that the same feelings which animated you as respects me, personally, will be continued to my successor, and that Lord Lytton, of whose abilities you must all have heard, and whose character is described to be singularly adapted to secure the affection of those with whom he is known, will find the same generous appreciation of the conduct of the Government of India, as has been constantly given to the Government during the last four years, and has now been shown by the address which you have presented to me to-day.

Gentlemen, I have now to bid you farewell. It was not necessary for you to ask me, on my return home, to bear in mind the interests of the people of India, for those interests are very dear to my heart. I shall never forget that I have filled the office of Governor-General, and that I have received this mark of your confidence and esteem, You may rely upon it that I shall consider it to be my duty, upon any fit and proper occasion that may arise in Parliament, or elsewhere to tender such advice as may appear to me to be for the true interests of the people of India.

The reply is characteristic. It is modest, business-like and full of feeling. Lord Northbrook wisely declined to review his administration and left it to the verdict of history. He made grateful acknowledgements of the assistance and co-operation he had received from the members of his Council and the heads of local Governments.

We are sorry to notice a feeling of dissatisfaction in certain quarters for the demonstration made in honor of Lord Northbrook. It has been insinuated that it was an official movement. Nothing could be more untrue than that. The movement originated entirely with the native community as the Chief Justice testified. There was no sort of official pressure whatever in the matter. Sir Richard Temple, though fully sympathizing with the object of the meeting from the beginning held that he was precluded by his official position from taking an active part in the movement, and the suggestion that he should take the chair came from the Sheriff himself. The promoters of the meeting made this arrangement, because Sir Richard did not lose his individuality as a citizen in his person as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. There was a good precedent. Sir Frederic Halliday when Lieutenant Governor of Bengal claimed the right of citizenship and moved the first Resolution at the meeting held in honor of Lord Dalhousie, and on that principle the promoters of the late meeting invited Sir Richard Temple to join it. He still thought proper not to take charge of any resolution, inasmuch as he could not with propriety discuss the measures of Lord Northbrook's administration, of which until lately he himself was a prominent member, but he kindly consented to take the chair, as the chairman's functions were merely formal. Then two of our morning contemporaries find fault with his conduct in the chair, for not putting the amendment proposed by the "immortal ten" to the meeting. We feel persuaded that if they had been acquainted with the real circumstances of the case they would not have condemned him. The amendment had been written out by the mover and handed to the chairman. Its scope and meaning was a vote of censure, and it was therefore foreign to the purpose of the meeting. The object of the meeting was to "consider a proposal to erect a memorial to the honor of Lord Northbrook." It was not therefore open to the meeting to discuss the *propriety* of erecting such a memorial. The requisition for the meeting was numerously and influentially signed, containing the names of the leading men of all classes of the community of Calcutta. By appending their names to the Requisition they expressed their opinion that a memorial should be founded in honor of Lord Northbrook, and those, who responded to the call of the Sheriff in compliance with the Requisition, apparently gave adhesion to that opinion. Under the circumstances the chairman, whose duty it was to regulate the course of business, was perfectly right in refusing to put to the meeting the amendment, which had been handed to him, and the sense of the meeting fully justified him in the course he had taken.

We for one are of opinion that the Chairman would have been wanting in his duty if he had allowed the "ten" malcontents to disturb the harmony of the meeting by raising a question, which was not covered by the terms of the Requisition and the Sheriff's notice. Then we see it stated that they had previously ascertained from the Sheriff that it was a free and open meeting, and certainly it was, but within the limits assigned in the Requisition. The precedent of Mr. Walter Brett's amendment at the Canning meeting has been quoted. But what was the purport of that amendment. It was first suggested by Mr. Cowie, the then Sheriff, who was in the chair. We read in the report of that meeting that "the chairman said he perfectly concurred with the wording of the address except that part which said "we the inhabitants of India." He would prefer if it were written, "we the native inhabitants of India," and if that one word were inserted, he would be satisfied." Mr. Walter Brett took up the cue, and said:

"Before any amendment was put to the meeting, he wished to say a few words and with their permission to be better heard, he would give himself a temporary elevation (by mounting on a table.) He came there in his public duty as a journalist and nothing more, and to give his fullest support to the meeting as he understood it to be, and that was a purely native one to do honor to a man to whom honor was due and to whom they owed so much, and to whom the highest praises should be awarded, but from the way the meeting had gone on, and from the course it was taking

he felt compelled to fulfil a yet higher duty than what he came for and raise his voice in opposition. He stood there knowing that he represented the European population of Calcutta. (Loud uproar, derisive shouts and cries of no! no!) If they would remain quiet, they would understand what he was going to say: he would beg to move an amendment upon what had been put and every one would agree to it.

It has been said that it was a public meeting, so that the gentlemen who had objected put themselves upon the footing of attendants on the meeting, and he also as such an attendant begged to have the resolution as it originally stood and with this amendment, "The Native Inhabitants of Calcutta with the concurrence of the European gentlemen whose names are appended."

In making this amendment he would repeat that he came there with the intention of heartily supporting the address through the press, believing it to be a just and proper one as far as natives were concerned. He should be glad to see his amendment seconded but as in looking around him he saw no European gentlemen but the two or three whose opinions had been avowed, and it might therefore find no seconder, he would remark that an amendment did not necessarily require to be seconded and could be put to the meeting and recorded without it."

Mr. Hume spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Hume* said if there was the slightest chance of his being heard, he would like to say a few words relative to this suggestion made by the Chairman to interpolate a word into the address. If the requisition had been a wholly native one, it would have been right and proper, and it would have been very impertinent for any one to interfere, but it was not so, it had been publicly notified in the newspapers and he knew nothing but what he saw in them. It was true that the Sheriff was not a countryman of the sepoys, but neither was he (Mr. H.) a member of the Native community: he had been for many years resident in Calcutta and he wished to add his voice and name in support of the object of the day's meeting. If the Sheriff were to insert the word Native it would preclude his doing so. If the right he claimed under the Sheriff's invitation was disallowed he had no more to say.

Mr. Brett's amendment was then put to the meeting and negatived; after which the original motion was put and carried."

It would be seen from the above that even the redoubted Mr. Brett did not venture to move a vote of censure upon Lord Canning, but our "immortal ten" out-Heroded Herod. We have been told as we have noticed above that the meeting was an official one. We have already said that the Requisition was signed by the leading men of all classes of the community. Now, on analyzing it we find that it bears the signatures of 91 European gentlemen, of whom 9 are officials, and 107 Native gentlemen, of whom 4 only are officials. We give below the names of the different classes of the European community:

Merchants.

F. Lamouroux.	Th. A. Vlasto,
W. H. Cogswell.	E. Dalbutset.
M. V. Higgins.	A. P. Ralli.
Alex. A. Apcar.	Gustav Teske.
W. H Cheetham.	Herm. Rhodius.
Geo. J. T. Jefferson.	Geo. Froeschmann.
J. Thomas.	Wm. Finck.
H. H. Sutherland.	Robt. Ph. Heilgers.
A. G. Apcar.	Arthur F. C. Forbes.
A. A. Apcar.	S. Debrabsnt.
J. A. Apcar.	Dav. Rob. Petrie.
S. T. Apcar.	E. Alfred Hobson,
J. Mackinnon	W. F. Courthope.
H. S. Howard.	Tho. H. Wordie.
R. M. Cohen.	Geo. M. Struthers.
D. G. Landale.	James Murdoch.
N. Macmichael.	Stans. Moran.
Albert Thorndike.	Wm. C. Nesworthy.
Chas. P. Abbott.	Hy. P. Lovell.
G. H. Simmons.	J. Mackillican.
J. A. Anderson.	Richd. R. Saunders.
A. W. O'keefet	T. P. Vlasto.
J. C. Murray.	T. F. Hamilton,
Evan A. Jack.	

Barristers and Attorneys.

G C Paul	Fredrick Clarke
J Pitt Kennedy	J V Woodman
T Dunder Ingram	Gasper Gregory
C H Reily	A Aratoon
Cecil Kellner	A F Lingham
J W Lowe	W E H Forsyth
T Palit	C C Macrae
C C Dutt	W C Bonnerjee
Osmond Beeby	A G Shiell
R K Sen	W A Bonnaud
T A Apcar	Walter M Bourke
H H Remfry	F J Fergusson
James H A Branson	C F Egerton Allen
J G Apcar	Thos R Stokoe

Tradesmen.

Fred. Jennings	Jas. B. Knight
Thos. W. Brookes	Robt. Allardice
Clifford J. Brookes	A. Cumming
F. F. Wyman	T. Newman
W. Spink	E. B. Ridges

Now, we ask whether these names are not a sufficient expression of the opinion of the non-official European community. It is true that the meeting was not largely attended by them, but we take it to be that they felt that they had done their duty by signing the requisition, which was a distinct expression of opinion.

As for native feeling, say what the "ten" malcontents may, it breathes the deepest gratitude towards the late Viceroy. We need hardly say that we are no blind admirers of his Lordship. We did not hesitate to criticize freely his Baroda blunder, though we have always acknowledged the purity of his intentions, and his later legislative measures, we mean the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, the Presidency Magistrates Bill, originally concocted by Sir George Campbell and Mr. FitzJames Stephen, the new Ordinance, and the Dramatic Performances Bill. But surely these measures cannot cancel the debt of gratitude under which His Lordship has laid the people of India. Can they forget the substantial relief he has afforded them by retrenchment and reduction of taxation? Can they forget the benefit which he has conferred upon them by doing away with the income tax, that fearful engine of injustice, oppression, and demoralization? Can they forget the shelter he gave them from the "reign of terror" inaugurated by SirGeorge Campbell? Can they forget the signal service he rendered to the cause of education by repressing the anti-high-education policy of his predecessors? Can they forget the grand mission of humanity, which he fulfilled by saving thousands of persons from the jaws of death during the famine of 1873-74? Can they forget that when he came the land thirsted for rest and he gave it rest? Can they forget that in the latter days of his reign with a singleness of purpose, an unflinching devotion to the interests of India, a fearlessness and conscientiousness, which have never been surpassed, he fought the battle of India against Manchester? Could the people of India forget all these services, not to mention others, and allow Lord Northbrook to leave their country without an expression of their feeling? If they had done so they would have been guilty of the blackest ingratitude?. The case of Lord Canning has been mentioned. Well, what was Lord Canning in the last two years of his reign? Did he not allow Sir Bartle Frere to snub Sir John Peter Grant for his noble policy for the emancipation of the Indigo serfs of Bengal? Did he not propose the Criminal Contracts Bill to please the Indigo and Tea planters in defiance of the recognized principles of criminal jurisprudence? Did he not sell the waste lands of Assam for a song to conciliate the planters? Did he not quench the little spark of freedom in the Legislative Council by "abolishing the Judges?" Did he not shew the greatest contempt for public opinion when he refused to give any information regarding the Mysore Grant and other financial matters, called for by the British Indian Association and supported by Sir Barnes Peacock, while he proposed to impose new taxes upon the country? And yet did we forget his really national services during the Sepoy Mutiny? He refused to massacre the people of India on the infatuated cry raised by his excited countrymen, and they voted him a statue. Similarly Lord Northbrook lightened the burden of taxation, gave the land rest, saved the lives of thousands and hundreds of thousands from imminent death, continued the policy of progress, and fought for the best interests of India against the Manchester cry, and the people have voted him a memorial. To those who inveigh against this proper feeling of gratitude, we address in the words of Shakespear:

> Blow! blow! thou winter wind,
> Thou art not so unkind,
> As man's ingratitude!

THE INDIAN DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

The debate in the House of Lords on the subject of Lord Salisbury's Despatch to Lord Northbrook on the Tariff question was worthy of the Indian statesmen who took part in it. It was opened by that veteran Indian statesman, Lord Halifax, in a spirit befitting his high character. He put clearly the question at issue—*viz.*, whether India should be governed for the benefit of India or for that of the small clique of English manifacturers. The primary duty of the Secretary of State was to protect the interests of India. He said that "the circumstances of India made it impossible that a local Legislature could be established in that Empire; but as the Colonies were able to protect themselves through their own Legislatures, and as the people of India had not a domestic Legislature to protect them, it was assumed that the Secretary of State for India should protect their interests. What he complained of in the policy of his noble friend the present Secretary for India was that he had departed from that policy, and, against the views of the Government of India and of the people in India, had given directions for the abandonment of a great source of revenue. By doing that his noble friend had adopted a course which it appeared to him was not well calculated to promote good feeling between the Government of India and the India Office, and not calculated to induce the people of India to acquiesce in our rule with that willingness which hitherto they had generally manifested." This was perfectly true. The people of India are helpless, and if Her Majesty's Minister does not protect them, who will? There have been occasions on which the local Government has not been over-anxious to protect the interests of the people. It is notorious that these are the weaker vessel, and whenever they have come into collision with the stronger vessel, the white man, they have been smashed. The influence of the whites has at times been too powerful, and the local Government has been seen to succumb to it. The Secretary of State is removed from the tainted atmosphere of local interest and prejudice, and therefore eminently fitted to take a dispassionate view of Indian questions, and never was the beneficent influence of the Secretary of State exercised to better advantage than under the administration of Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax. It cannot but be a dire calamity for India when the Secretary of State leaves the high pedestal of impartial rule, and seeks to coquet with a powerful political party in England as Lord Salisbury has done in the matter of the Tariff. Then the natural protector of the people, in the words of the oriental proverb, becomes their devourer. Lord Halifax took a fair view of the position of Indian finance, and pointed out the folly of applying the surplus to the repeal of the cotton duty, while there were increasing demands upon the Indian revenue. He said: "the first use to which any surplus must be applied was that of keeping down the public debt; but he thought there were but two good reasons for anticipating that the expenditure must increase considerably. The whole cost of living in India had risen. We are now improving the condition of the British Army. That improvement must be extended to the troops serving in India, and the cost of so extending it must be borne on the Indian establishment. The cost of the Civil administration must increase in like manner. We knew what the Civil Service Estimates were coming to in this country; but improvements in that service must be much more pressing in a country like India. Within the last few months, he might almost say, another source of increased expenditure in India had grown up in consequence of diminution in the value of the rupee. He thought that this would result in a very large increase of the public expenditure. In this state of things, surely common sense would suggest that, whatever sources of revenue there were, these ought to be preserved just now unless they were obstructive or oppressive."

Lord Halifax then pointed out that the cotton duty was a tax upon India and not upon Manchester, and it was a very insignificant tax. It was the consumer who paid the tax, and what did it come to? Why, it does not come to even nine pie per head per annum, taking 200,000,000 to be consumers of Manchester goods, and Rs. 90,00,000, to be the product of the duty? Is this a grievous burden upon the people? Will the repeal of this duty afford any sensible relief to them? Perhaps this is the most unobjectionable form of taxation that could be devised which without pressing upon any one, yields a large amount of revenue. The philanthropic plea that the duty presses upon the people cannot therefore hold water. For our part we think that the 9 pie which the people of India pay by way of tax on cotton goods will not be saved to them—it is sure to go to the pocket of the Indian trader or what is more likely to that of the Manchester manufacturer. Surely our countrymen understand this, and are they to be blamed if they refuse to believe that Manchester or the Secretary of State is actuated by a feeling of humani-

ty towards them in proposing the repeal? If the duty were however really protective, there might be some objection to it on economic principles, recognized in England, but which the ignorant people of India do not we admit appreciate. But Lord Salisbury himself admits that the duty is not protective. In his despatch of July last he wrote: "If it were true that this duty is the means of excluding English competition, and thereby raising the price of a necessary of life to the vast mass of Indian consumers, it is unnecessary for me to remark that it would be open to economical objections of the gravest kind. I do not attribute to it any such effect." The returns of imports also shew that the consumption of Manchester goods is increasing, but surely that would not have been the result if the duty had had a prohibitive effect. With what consistency could it be argued that the repeal of the duty would be conducive to the best interests of India? Such being the case, the whole of the reasoning of Lord Salisbury falls to the ground. He has been wrong in principle, and the procedure he has adopted is necessarily wrong.

We now come to the procedure adopted by Lord Salisbury. On this point what could be more reasonable or forcible than the remarks of Viscount Halifax, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, Lord Grey, and Lord Granville? We wish we could give these remarks *in extenso*, but we will give a few extracts. Lord Halifax quoted the following from a letter of Mr. Laing to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

"The import duty is scarcely felt at all, while the direct taxes involved an inevitable amount of oppression, extortion, evasion, alarm, and discontent which made them intensely unpopular. If India is to be retained in peaceful and loyal allegiance to the British Crown, these matters must be looked upon in an Indian as well as an English point of view, and the interests, the wishes, and the feelings of 150,000,000 of inhabitants must be the primary consideration in deciding how to raise the necessary revenue. I believe the Indian Government and the whole Indian community would oppose it, and I cannot for a moment imagine that any Secretary of State would think of sending an order to India for a purely English object, overruling in such a manner the unanimous wish of India. If he did, he would deserve to be impeached, for it is perfectly evident that he would be a far more formidable enemy to the British Crown than Ferozeshah or Nana Sahib."

His Lordship added:

"Well, his noble friend opposite had not only ordered the Government of India to do that of which they and the whole Indian community disapproved, but he had given orders and treated the Government of India in a way which he thought was not calculated to promote harmonious feelings between the two Governments, or to reconcile the people of India to our rule.

"But what was the tone of the two despatches of the noble Marquis? What would Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, or Lord Elgin have said if they had been addressed in the language of those despatches? He could not help thinking that the November despatch was a humiliation to the Governor General of India, and that it was calculated to have a most pernicious effect upon our rule in India. We should recollect that we were a few thousands who were governing 200 millions of people in that country, and that it was most unwise to discredit the person who represented us there, and who was looked up to with reverence and love by our Indian fellow-subjects."

The Duke of Argyll said: "I desire the House to look at what a perfect example of all the evils of this new course is given by the particular policy adopted by the noble Marquis. In the first place the noble Marquis issues an order on the subject of taxation: If there is one subject more than another on which it is desirable, and I think absolutely essential, that the initiative should be left in India it is the subject of taxation. (Hear, hear.) It has never been the custom of the Indian Government to send home for previous consideration their Tariff Bills to the Secretary of State; and if the people of India are to have ground to suspect that the Government at home is to order from time to time, as various interests may fill Downing-street with deputations, remissions of taxation in India and the imposition of the new taxes which those remissions may render necessary, the evils and dangers of your administration will be aggravated tenfold. My noble friend singles out a particular tax, and says, "You are to expend the first surplus you have in the repeal or the gradual extinction of that particular tax. I lay it down as a maxim, which I think will be assented to by every reasonable man, that when you are dealing with taxation you must never deal with individual taxes except in relation to the whole system of taxation of which they form a part. (Hear.) No man in his senses would say of a particular tax, "You *must devote* every shilling you have to spare to the repeal of that tax," without looking to other taxes, to which, perhaps, there is the same or greater objection in a political and economical point of view. And yet this is the step taken by my noble friend when he issues an absolute order on the subject of taxation which ought to have been left to the Government of India." Again:

"I am not going to deal in any innuendoes upon this subject, but I will tell my noble friend and the House what I believe to be the explanation of this singular course of conduct and of this irritation of speech towards the Governor-General of India. Last year my noble friend was entertained at Manchester, and on a platform in that city he made a speech which, if it did not absolutely commit him to this course of policy, placed him in a very awkward position if the policy was not adopted. Being entirely ignorant of everything going on in India, not having heard a word from Lord Northbrook, and not knowing that there was any difference of opinion between my noble friend and him, I was told by a friend of my own, in the course of last autumn, that a state of tension had arisen between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India. I said I was very sorry to hear this, but, I added,

"When the Secretary of State for India goes on the stump in the Provinces, it is not very likely that the Viceroy will be able to shape his policy according to the dictates of the speeches that may be made. I cannot conceive anything more liable to place the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in a false position." The friend who told me of this was a friend rather of the Secretary of State than of the Viceroy, and he told me he thought Lord Northbrook's conduct had been quite enough to raise feelings of irritation in the mind of the Secretary of State. I said, "Do you really mean that the Viceroy of India, in considering taxes which are pressing hardly upon the industry of a people so poor that their poverty is inconceivable to us at home, is to shape his policy, not according to his own views of what is demanded by Indian finance, not even according to official despatches, but according to platform speeches, which he may see in *The Times*, delivered by the Secretary of State for India speaking in an unofficial capacity?" He said he thought it was very hard that a policy dictated, or announced, by my noble friend opposite should be immediately contradicted by Lord Northbrook. But this language, which astonished and even horrified me at the time, is very much supported by certain remarks which fell from my noble friend the Secretary of State to-night. He said Lord Northbrook was aware of the policy of the Government; but I would like to ask how he could possibly have had any knowledge of the subject. Your despatch is dated July 15, and it could not possibly have reached Simla before the 5th of August. I should like to know whether Lord Northbrook was to gather your policy from the columns of *The Time*, and from reports of speeches delivered at Manchester. (Hear, hear.) Further, let me remark that the course pursued by my noble friend afforded an admirable opportunity to the Indian Press, which is always liable to be licentious. I hope my noble friend will not believe me capable of suggesting that he had any political object in going to Manchester. I do not for one moment suppose that he would sacrifice the interests of the people of India to any political considerations in this country; but Manchester is the head-quarters of one of the great political schools in this country, and I would ask my noble friend whether he thinks he could go there and make speeches without the Indian Press saying that he had pledged himself to the policy of the cotton interest, and would insist upon the Viceroy accepting that policy, apart altogether from the interest of the Indian people in the remission or retention of import and export duties. I cannot conceive a more dangerous weapon than this to place in the hands of the Indian Opposition, which is ubiquitous over the whole face of the country.

Lord Lawrence made a thoroughly practical speech. He said:

"When he was Governor-General of India he received from the Secretary of State great assistance in legislative and administrative matters, and this at a time when the communications of the Secretary of State on fiscal matters always came as suggestions and not as positive instructions. (Hear, hear.) When there was a division of opinion the views of the Secretary of State had their full influence upon the Legislative Council; but when they had come to determination upon any question, he could not call to mind any case in which the Governor-General in Council adopted a policy of which they did not as a body approve. He said unhesitatingly that if he had been placed in the position of Lord Northbrook he should have refused to repeal the import duties under the circumstances of the case. (Hear hear.) The Viceroy could not carry out the instructions he had received without being disgraced in the eyes of his colleagues and before the whole country; and it would be impossible for him honourably to remain in his place under the circumstances. The course of legislation prescribed by the Secretary of State to do nothing with the draft of a Bill until you received instructions from home was one which would practically place the initiative in all legislation in the hands of the Secretary of State and take it out of the hands of the Governor-General. He did not recollect a single instance even in the discussion of a change in the tariff when this course had been adopted or suggested. He admitted that it would in itself be a great evil if a Bill which had been formally passed should be vetoed by the Secretary of State; but nevertheless it would be a lesser evil to run the danger of that veto than it would be to force the Governor-General to wait for the consent of the Home Government before he could initiate or forward legislation. (Hear.) He admitted that the language of the despatch was somewhat severe; but he was not thin-skinned, and if he had been in Lord Northbrook's place he would not have taken displeasure at its language and tone so much as at the instructions that were embodied in it. The last two lines seemed to bind up the Governor-General in the most absolute and complete manner to get rid of these import duties on cotton; and there could not be a doubt it would be most impolitic thing to get rid of them altogether because they were a most important and elastic source of revenue. And besides, so far from being obnoxious to the people of India, they would probably rather quadruple than abolish them, because they believed that the import of English goods had destroyed native manufacture. The import duties were raised largely by Mr. Wilson to meet the financial difficulties which followed the Mutiny, and gradually lowered as the financial difficulties were got over; and the very fact that they had been so reduced showed that there was no disposition to keep them beyond what the necessities of the case required. It might be that the revenue of India was increasing, but the expenditure was also increasing; and while there was no margin of income over expenditure, it was unwise to get rid of import duties which were oppressive or vexatious to those upon whom they fell. If the people of India were consulted he believed they would say almost with one voice, "Maintain the import duties, and for God's sake keep away from us direct taxes!" The expenditure on public works in India had been reduced; and yet, taking into consideration all the sources of revenue on the one hand, and all the heads of expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, on the other, there was a large deficit. They knew, moreover, that at this moment the loss on exchange against the Government of India was something like £1,800,000. Some of the Departments also were now more or less undermanned, and more or less underpaid. Was that he asked, a state of things in which they should propose to get rid of the import duties? He was not one of those who would blindly follow even the wishes of the people of India; but he said that what the people of India liked in that matter was exactly what seemed to him to be right and proper, in that case. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Grey remarked:

"Was it wise to give up a tax which produced so large a sum in proportion to the total revenue as between £800,000, and £900,000, for that was the simple point? (Hear.) Could it be made out that this duty upon cotton imported into India did practically produce bad effects and raise the price of home-made cottons in India as well as of imported cotton? This was an important fact which he believed was not disputed—that practically there was very little competition between Indian cotton and English cotton of any one particular kind. The Indian cotton manufetures were mainly confined to a low quality of cotton which England sent only to a very small extent to the Indian market. In this case the arguments of the manufacturers of Lancashire should have very little weight, because the subject should be considered entirely from an Indian point of view. He would ask any of the noble lords who had listened to this debate whether there was the slightest reasonable doubt that those duties which Lord Northbrook had repealed were not the first that ought to have been remitted. He was convinced that the policy of Lord Northbrook was sounder than that of the noble Marquis. He could not sit down without expressing his entire concurrence in the opinion of those who sat around him that, whatever objection might be taken to the policy of Lord Northbrook, it was a great mistake to overrule it in the high handed manner that the noble Marquis had thought fit to adopt. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, the action of the noble Marquis in this case was unwise and was calculated to do infinite mischief. The speech of the late Governor-General of India upon this point was most conclusive, and he had shown the great danger of treating the Governor-General of India with too high a hand. Nothing would be more calculated to imperil our supremacy in India than to allow it to be supposed that the Governor-General, instead of being an independent authority, was a mere repeating instrument of those who held the reins at home.

Earl Granville said:

"He defied any impartial person to sum up this debate without admitting that while noble lords opposite agreed as to the authority the Governor-General ought to exercise, the noble Marquis had strained the power of the Home Government to the fullest extent, and that he had not acted in a manner to maintain the dignity of that office or encourage a feeling of due responsibility in the Viceroy of India. He thought that some little explanation was due as to sending out Sir Lewis Mallet to India, because it seemed as if the Government were treating the Viceroy rather too much like the Khedive when Mr Cave was sent to Egypt to put the finances in a satisfactory state. He believed that the effect of this debate would be to convince the public that the Government was beginning a policy of strict and exclusive government from home, which would be most injurious to India. Already a general opinion prevailed in India that the Governor-General was no longer the high functionary he had hitherto been esteemed, but that he was to be in future under the immediate and constant direction of the Government at home. If this policy was to be continued we might possibly get young men of great ability and charming manner to go out as Governor, but he was quite sure we should not get men of really high position in this country—men of experience who had formed opinions for themselves on Indian questions—if they were to go out with the feeling that no responsibility and no discretion was to be left to them; and with a younger man however clever, we should destroy his power of making himself useful, inasmuch as we should take from him the feeling of decision and responsibility which ought to be called into play at times of emergency and in crisis when it was impossible to meet the difficulties of the situation by despatches or even by telegrams, from home. (Hear, hear.)

The speeches on the ministerial side were hardly equal to the occasion. Lord Salisbury certainly made a vigorous defence, but his remarks shewed that he cared more for Manchester than for India. He actually rebuked Lord Halifax for not thinking more of "the interests at home." The Lord Chancellor and the Colonial Secretary were not sufficiently coached, and they simply begged the question. The moral effect of the debate is sure to be good. We do not by any means wish to weaken the hands of the Secretary of State, but he deserves support when he takes care of the interests of India, and not when he makes India an instrument for buying Manchester.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Secretary of State has arrived at a dicision on the question of recruiting the Indian Civil Service. Lord Salisbury has resolved, in the words of the summarist in the *Englishman*, to reduce the maximum age for candidates from twenty-one to nineteen, the minimum age remaining fixed, as at present, at seventeen. Competition will be retained as the means of selection, the first competition under the new rules being held in July 1878. The selected candidates will be required, as heretofore, to become probationers for at least two years, and to pass periodical examinations during the period of their probation. Attendance at the Law Courts will also be required. Residence at a University will ostensibly be left optional with selected candidates, but, in order to hold out to them the utmost possible inducement to select such residence, the allowance of £150 a year for two years will be given to those only of the probationers who pass their probation at some University to be approved of by the Secretary of State. Having passed the necessary examinations, probationers will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of the fourth December after their selection.

This decision is not quite in accordance with the opinion of Lord Northbrook. "It cannot be held," says his Lordship, "that a young man's education would be completed at so early an age. The successful candidates must either, as recommended by the Dean of Christ Church, pursue their general studies at a University after they have succeeded at the competition, or, as advocated by others, some new institution must be founded where they can be further educated, both generally and specially, before they proceed to India. In my opinion such a change would be inexpedient. When the system of public competition was first commenced, there might have been something to be said for maintaining Haileybury, and for using that college as the place of education and training for Indian Civil Servants. I think the Government of the day were probably right in not maintaining Haileybury; but, even if they were wrong, there is a great difference between the maintenance of an old institution, with all its traditions, and with a tone and spirit likely to exercise a favourable influence over young men who enter it, and the foundation of a new college, whose tone would mainly depend upon the accidents whether the staff is well selected, and whether the first pupils joining it are what is commonly called a good or bad lot."

Again, he says:—"The object is to invite candidates to compete for the Civil Service after finishing their general education, and it is obviously desirable to fix the age for the competition, so as to admit men who have just passed through the ordinary course at the principal Universities. Our Universities should fill their proper place, and provide that general liberal education which fits a man for Indian Service, as much as for other important duties of life. No one can, I presume, deliberately desire to discourage University education, and to force all candidates for the Indian Civil Service to resort to other expedients. It seems to me that this is precisely what a reduction of the higher limit from 21 to 20 would effect. It has been pointed out by the best authorities that even the present limit of 21 discourages University candidates, because many men do not take their degree until they have passed that age. It is obvious, therefore, that, if the maximum age be reduced to 20, the discouragement will be still greater, and, indeed, it is highly improbable that any University man would compete. It may be said that he could do so, and afterwards complete his University course; but, excepting in extraordinary cases, I do not think this would occur, for the special course of training for Indian Service ought to occupy the whole of the period allowed for such training, and leave no time for completing the ordinary University course."

"Whatever small advantages," Lord Northbrook concludes, "might possibly result from men coming to India a year younger than now, would be dearly bought by the lowering of the standard of education which must follow from reducing the higher limit, and by the great discouragement to University education which such a change would involve."

The following is a summary of Lord Northbrook's recommendations:—

1st. That the system of free competition for the Indian Civil Service should be maintained intact.

2nd. That it would be inexpedient to lower the maximum limit of age for the competition.

3rd. That the limits of age should be raised from 17 to 21 from 19 to 22.

4th. That the present arrangements as to the competitive examination are satisfactory, with the exception that jurisprudence and political economy should be added to the subjects.

5th. That the medical examination should precede the admission of a candidate to the competitive examination.

6th. That the present system of training candidates after the competitive examination should be modified.

7th. That successful candidates should be required to reside at a University, in order to complete their training, and that it is not desirable to found a special college for the purpose, either at one of the Universities or elsewhere

8th. That the course of training should be revised and limited to one year, and that the test of qualification might be left to University authorities in communication with the Secretary of State for India in Council

9th. That the allowance now given to successful candidates during training should not be diminished.

The reduction of the age is much to be regretted. It will tell severely upon Indian candidates. Under the rules of the Calcutta University a student cannot matriculate until he is 16 years of age, and then he must undergo a four years' course at least, if he wishes to obtain the B. A. degree. He will be then 20 years of age. We make this calculation without deducting any lapse or failure in the interim. As matters now stand an Indian student can rarely go up to the Civil Service Examination after obtaining the B. A. degree, and this chance will be still more reduced under the new regulations. It is even doubtful whether he will be able to pass the Little-go. One year's study in England will not be sufficient for him to pass successfully the Civil Service Examination. The result will be that the candidates for the Examination will be chiefly Entrance students who half-educated here, will only cram themselves in England, or must give up competition. This may be one effectual way of excluding natives from the Indian Civil Service. But the Secretary of State is mistaken. The Indian can cram himself to any extent desired, but the intellectual standard of the service will be lowered and the best interests of the country will necessarily suffer. If it is not too late we would solicit the Secretary of State to reconsider the subject.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

LORD SALISBURY in a recent Despatch on Leave Rules fairly indicates the lines for the employment of natives. The Government of India had expressed some doubts as to the intentions of the Duke of Argyll, and as to the manner in which effect should be given to His Grace's instructions, and stated that nearly all the offices in the Uncovenanted Service are such as may, under certain circumstances, be "fitly held by Natives," and that consequently, if a principle of selection were adopted in accordance with the instructions of the late Secretary of State, the logical conclusion would be that no members of the Service should be admitted to the favourable rules. The Government of India was of opinion that the rigid adoption of the principle that the present holders of offices to which Natives could fitly be appointed, should not be admitted to the benefits of the favourable rules, would cause not unreasonable dissatisfaction, and that some limit of a more or less arbitrary nature as to the position of those to whom those rules should be extended, would have therefore to be laid down. In a previous despatch the Duke of Argyll had assented to the favourable rules "proposed for holders of offices now held by English gentlemen," with certain modifications, and desired "that they be declared applicable from this date only to officers of the Education Department appointed from England, and to such other of those now actually in the Service as you may think fit to include in a nominal list for that purpose, to be submitted for my approval." His Grace also stated that the second set of Rules proposed "for all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service would, for the present, apply to all Uncovenanted Servants not entitled to the benefits of the first set of Rules, and hereafter to all Uncovenanted Servants who may not have been appointed from England." In a subsequent despatch the Duke of Argyll extended the benefits of the first set of Rules to "those Uncovenanted Servants appointed in England to offices for which they had special qualifications," and "to those Europeans who for special reasons may have been, or, with my sanction, may be hereafter appointed in India to certain exceptional posts," The Duke of Argyll concluded—"The principle which Her Majesty's Government have steadily kept in view throughout the discussion of these Furlough Rules is, that the Uncovenanted Service should be principally reserved for the Natives of the country, and that superior appointments, which require English training and experience should be made, as heretofore from England, and they look with great disfavour on the system, which appears to be growing up in India, of appointing Englishmen in India to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by civilians who have gained their position by open competition. I trust that the views I have now expressed will put a stop to the above practice." In the views expressed by the Duke of Argyll in these despatches Lord Salisbury concurs. His Lordship declares that the less favourable Leave Rules will be applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants appointed after the year 1871, unless.—1. They have been appointed in England. 2. They have been appointed in India with the sanction of the Secretary of State. His Lordship thus indicates the branches of the Uncovenanted Service to which Europeans may be appointed: "The Uncovenanted Service of the Public Works Department,—except so far as it is recruited from students educated at the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges which were specially designed for the Natives of the country,—will ordinarily in the future be supplied from Cooper's Hill. The forest service will, in like manner, and with possibly an analogous exception, consist of candidates prepared in Europe under the system established by Dr. Brandis. The limited opportunity which exists in India for obtaining men of scientific training furnishes an obvious reason for confining, as a general rule, to persons selected in England the higher grades of the Telegraph and Geological Survey Departments. It has already been determined that the higher Educational Officers shall be selected here. On the other hand, the officers on the present establishment at Mysore only exist for a temporary purpose. A similar consideration applies to the arrangement under which the small number of Uncovenanted Marine and Medical Officers are at present appointed. To all these officers, as occupying posts which, so far as they are filled up by Englishmen at all, will in the future be ordinarily filled up in England, I see no difficulty in extending without restriction the concessions contemplated by the Duke of Argyll."

The lines drawn above are fair. At the same time we submit steps ought to be taken to give a fair training to Natives of India for those branches of the public service in which scientific knowledge is required. It cannot be said that they have no aptitude for scientific training; they only want opportunities, and it is because they are not allowed these opportunities they are found wanting in necessary qualifications. May we venture to express a hope that Lord Lytton will direct his attention to this important subject?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEARTILY welcome Lord Lytton to our country. His Lordship arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday last at 6 P. M. He was received on the grand steps of Government House by Lord Northbrook, Sir Richard Temple, the Chief Justice, Members of Council, and other notabilities both European and Native. On arrival His Lordship was at once conducted to the throne-room, where some of the higher officials and a few European and Native non-official gentlemen were introduced

to His Lordship. His Lordship then proceeded to the Council Chamber, where he took the usual oath of office. His Lordship delivered an address to the assembly, which we give in another column.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:

Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C. S. I., to officiate as Private Secretary.

Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, of Her Majesty's British Medical Service, to officiate as Surgeon

To be Military Secretary:

Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C. B., 2nd Foot

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Captain G. C. Jackson, of the late 2nd Regiment European Light Cavalry

Captain W. Loch, General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry—(Temporary)

Lieutenant Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, 9th Lancers

Lieut. A. F. Liddell, of the Royal Artillery,—(Temporary)

Captain J. Biddulph, of the 19th Hussars.—(Extra)

Ressaldar Major Khanan Khan, Corps of Guides, (Queen's Own)

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee at Government House on Wednesday the 19th instant at 9-30 P. M. Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before 5-30 P. M. on the 17th idem, after which no cards can be received. His Excellency leaves Calcutta for Simla on the 22nd instant.

LAST SATURDAY morning at 7 A. M., Lord Northbrook embarked for England. A large number of European and Native gentlemen gathered at Government House and Prinsep's Ghat to bid adieu to His Lordship. His Lordship shook hands with every one present and them went on board the yacht *Sir William Peel* amid loud cheers from the company assembled at Prinsep's Ghat. Thus passed away from our shores one of the best Englishmen that came to rule India.

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Council the Agrarian Disputes Bill and Registration of Estates Bill were passed. The sections in the last mentioned Bill declaring that no person shall be bound to pay rent to any proprietor, whose name and share are not registered, were considerably modified at the last sitting.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of Bengal is assisting Babu Keshub Chunder Sen in establishing the Albert Hall in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit. A notification has been issued by the Government of Bengal for acquiring possession of certain premises and lands north of the Hindu School, The position of the building is first-rate; it is centrically situated, convenient to the people of the Northern and Southern Divisions alike, and in the proximity of the great educational establishments of the city. The Bengal Government has contributed Rs. 5000 in aid of the fund.

ON TUESDAY last a public meeting was held at the Town Hall presided over by Lord Northbrook to commemorate the memory of Bishop Milman. The meeting was influentially, though not largely, attended. It was resolved that the memorial should take the form of an additional Bishopric in Northern India. The late Bishop had a most catholic mind, and was greatly respected not only by Christians but also by Hindus and Mahomedans. The secretarian character of the movement has prevented the latter from joining the demonstration.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Calcutta Sanscrit College. It was after a long time that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal condescended to evince a personal interest in the Sanscrit College of Calcutta by presiding at its annual exhibition. The distribution over His Honor delivered a short but interesting address to the professors and pupils of the College. Sir Richard dwelt in his usual happy way on the beauty and wealth of the Sanscrit language, and said that the education of no Hindu gentleman should be considered complete, who did not possess a good acquaintance with the classic tongue of his forefathers. There were he said three reasons why Sanscrit should form a part of the curriculum of the Indian student, 1*stly*, because it ought to form a part of liberal education, 2*ndly*, because a classical language forms a compulsory branch for the First Arts Examination, 3*rdly*, because a knowledge of Sanscrit is essential to the masters brought up in the Normal Schools or vernacular Colleges. His Honor good-humouredly said that in his younger days he had studied Sanscrit and read *Raghubangsa*, *Megadhuta*, portions of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, and also *Menu*. He exhorted the students to spare no labor in their studies and told them that if they could distinguish themselves like Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nayaratna, they would be rewarded like him. His Honor then expressed a wish to know the ex-professors, professors, and teachers of the College, who were accordingly presented to His Honor by Babu Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry, the Principal of the College.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala. The morning papers have received the following telegram on the subject:

Simla, April 14.—THE Maharaja of Puttiala has been suffering lately from liver complaint, but on Sunday last His Highness had an epileptic fit, and a second attack yesterday afternoon, when out shooting. The Maharaja was brought back to Puttiala in an insensible state, and continued so till he expired at one this morning.

We deeply regret the death of the Maharaja. He was a fine young man, bold, frank, generous, and charitable. He used to take a warm interest in the cause of education. Only the other day we gave a long list of his public benefactions. He had however one weakness, to which he has fallen a victim. The following arrangements are telegraphed for the management of his State:

Simla April 15.—The Maharaja of Puttiala's eldest son, five years old, succeeds to the gadi. The administration of the State will probaly be placed under a Regency, with the present Prime Minister as President. Mr. Lepel Griffin left here this morning for Puttiala, where Mr. Gore Ouseley, the Commissioner of Ambala, has been telegraphed to meet him.

LORD SALISBURY thus delivered himself on the subject of legislation from Simla: "Parliament has thought fit to entrust the legislation of India to the Government of India, joined to certain additional members, who are selected for that purpose, and it is provided that half of these must be non-official, the clear intention of Parliament being that the Government of India should have a large amount of non-official assistance and advice in dealing with questions in reference to which they could not be expected to have had experience themselves. Of course these men live in Calcutta. Simla is mere excursion ground—a shooting lodge of the Government of India. I mean to say it is not a recognized home of Government. We have never recognized Simla other than as merely a residence of the Governor General of India—a small place, lofty and inaccessible. It is two long day's journey from Calcutta. If not actually foreign territory, it is surrounded by foreign territory." If such is the opinion of the Secretary of State regarding Simla, why does he allow the State to be burthened with an expenditure of six lacs per annum, if not more, solely for the convenience of the fortunate beings, who compose the Government of India and its different departments. It is a standing injustice to the officers on the plains and to the tax-payers of India.

Lord Salisbury is wrong in stating that half the members of the Legislative Council are non-official gentlemen—the number is one-third.

WE ARE surprised to learn that the Bombay Government has refused to the public of Bombay the use of the Town Hall for a public meeting against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act. We cannot understand the motive of this action. The meeting we dare say the Bombay Government will allow is perfectly legitimate and constitutional, and if so why should the use of a public Hall be refused to the promoters of it? In Calcutta we have had many such anti-Government meetings, but the use of the Town Hall has never been refused. What will Lord Lytton with his fresh English ideas think of this arbitrary act of the Bombay Government?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following correspondence:

SIR,—Perhaps you will see no objection to give insertion to the following Resolution of the Council of the Indian League consequent on the published proceedings of last Saturday's Meeting at the Town Hall, I shall be much obliged by your inserting it.

Yours, &c.,
K. M. BANERJEE.
Chairman of the I. L.

Calcutta, 11*th April*, 1876.

Resolution by the Council of the Indian League.

With reference to the published report of the proceedings of the Town Hall Meeting of the 8th April, for agreeing to a memorial to His Excellency the retiring Viceroy, the Council of the Indian League feel it necessary in justice to themselves and their numerous constituents to record their protest against the unusual course followed by certain persons to disturb those proceedings. The Council of the League must also declare that the gentleman of the Bar who wished to move an amendment against the very nearly unanimous sense of that assembly is *not* a member of the Indian League, and they are also glad to reflect that the disturbance was quickly prevented on the motion of their own Chairman, who requested that the sense of the meeting should be taken adding that the gentleman had no right "to force his speech" on the meeting on such an occasion. If any members of the Indian League had backed that gentleman, the Council of the League can only regret such a proceeding on their part and express their entire disapprobation of it. The Council of the League deem it only just to all parties to add that some of the "ten" supposed members of the League mentioned in the newspapers by name as abettors of the Barrister above alluded to disavow everything of the kind, although they acknowledge that in ignorance of what he intended to move they thought for the moment that his exclusion from the privilege of speaking was harsh.

We do not clearly understand the drift of this Resolution. Nobody has said, so far as we are aware, that the Native Barrister, "who wished to move the amendment," was a member of the League, but some of his "abettors," as they are called in the Resolution, are. The Resolution says, "that if any members of the Indian League had backed that gentleman, the Council of the League can only regret such a proceeding on their part, and express their entire disapprobation of it." But they openly did so by concocting the amendment, putting him forward, and raising their hands in his favour. One of them gave his name as seconder of the amendment. Then we are told that "they (the abettors) acknowledge that in ignorance of what he intended to move they thought for the moment that his exclusion from the privilege of speaking was harsh." How can this statement be reconciled with the statement of "one of the suppressed minority"—the bold Roman hand of this gentleman cannot be mistaken—that a number of gentlemen wrote to the Sheriff in the morning to enquire whether the meeting he had called was "to be a free one, open to the expression of all kinds and shades of opinion on the merits and demerits of the retiring Viceroy, or whether it is to be a meeting of mere admirers." The Joint Secretary to the League also wrote to the British Indian Association for a copy of the programme. Does all this imply that the gentlemen of the League, who supported the native Barrister, were "in ignorance of what he intended to move?" They are however more manly and do not take shelter of a subterfuge. And who are the gentlemen, on whom the League has passed this "vote of censure" for abetting a "vote of censure" upon Lord Northbrook? Babu Shambhu Chunder Mookerjea, who founded the League, delivered the first inaugural speech and conducted it for nearly five months as Provisional President; Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt, the Jont-Secretary; Babu Judunath Ghose, one of its prominent speakers at its public meetings, not to mention the others, who whether members or not, have taken an active part in establishing the institution. It is significant that the Leaguers, who owe their existence to them, should now disown them.

By the bye was a meeting of the Council of the League held to pass the vote of censure, and were the gentlemen named above invited to attend? We should like to know who were present at this memorable meeting of the League, at which this still more memorable Resolution was passed. The Resolution is not even dated.

THE LONDON EXAMINER gives some sound advice to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, if it really wishes well of India. It exhorts the Chamber to cultivate intercourse with the representative Associations and representative men of India. It says:

"There are in India, at this time at least, two of the ablest of living administrators, men with whom in some particulars, and especially in a knowledge of India, no Englishmen in India can for a moment compare. Does it never occur to Manchester that the Chamber might do a really statesmanlike act by putting itself in direct and constant communication with men like Sir Dinkur Rao or Sir Madhava Rao? Some of the members of the British Indian Association (Bengal landowners) are men of singular ability, members of council excellent administrators of large estates, spirited in trade, free-handed in money matters; and then they have what Englishmen never have, they are wedded to the soil.

It is a curious fact, and one that Manchester might well lay to heart, that all the representations yet made by able and eloquent Manchester men to India have failed to convince natives of India that the main object is not simply to push Manchester goods, for Manchester interests, irrespective

altogether of the interests of India. It is not somewhat remarkable that, while the policy of Manchester is everywhere combatted in India, scarcely a word is said against the jute policy of Dundee? Certainly it is not that the people of Dundee are less eager in trade, or more public-spirited; but somehow they do not startle India by appealing to it on great principles of economy which it never comprehends, and which the very few persons who do comprehend them say apply to a state of society yet far in the future.

Manchester too often places itself in a position which is at least open to suspicion in its relations to India. When it sought for cotton growing on a large scale, India doubted, spoke of the possibility of famine if the land were thrown out of food cultivation; and India believes, wrongfully we are sure but it is difficult to uproot such a belief, that Manchester was deaf to its remonstrances. What, however, would have happened three years ago if the lands of Backergunge had been under cotton instead of under rice? We would like to see the United Chambers of Commerce take up the whole subject of Indian trade. With the utmost faith ourselves in the public spirit of the great community of Manchester, we cannot hide the fact that Manchester, which has done so much for India, has by the very earnestness of its purpose caused its motives to be doubted. It some time ago secured Mr. Rivett Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner and had from him speeches which appeared to open up a new order of affairs. Instead of that it should have secured Native India and through native agencies opened up Indian trade. Mr. Rivett Carnac was no more of use for the desired purposes than the man in the moon. Suppose, as a next effort, the Chambers secured Mr. Degamber Mittre, Sir Madhava Rao, the First Prince of Trevandrum, Sir Jung Bahadoor, Sir Salar Jung. That would be the right end of the string from which to move the commerce that rests on public confidence.

But Manchester approaches India in a suspicious garb. She talks of philanthropy, while she really looks to her own pocket.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Nagpore Native General Library	13	4	0
Hameerpore Reading Club	6	10	0
Rajshahye Association	13	4	0
Secretary Cowal Bazar Reading Club, Bellary	3	5	0
E. Lethbridge Esq., Krishnaghur	93	4	0
Sir Mongoldass Nathoovai K.C.S.I. Bombay	35	0	0
Dr. B. Gupta, Roorkee	13	4	0
Syad Mahomed Ali, Mooltan	3	2	0
Rao Gopal Vorhwas Rao Esq., Dhar	13	4	0
Baboo Atmaram, Mooltan	6	10	0
,, Jodoo Gopal Bannerjea, Mhow	13	4	0
,, Charoo Chunder Ghose, Meherpore	0	6	0
,, Rammanick Endo, Cachar	13	4	0
,, Bhibiram Barooah, Shillong	6	10	0
,, Krishna Kumar Sen, Sylhet	3	5	0
,, Shoseevoson Banerjea, Rawalpindee	6	10	0
,, Tarriny Churn Ghose, Cooch Behar	3	0	0
,, Bany Madhub Bhuttacharjee, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Okhoy Chunder Ghose, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Shoma Churn Bannerjee, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Kashy Chunder Mookerjee, Durbhangah	13	4	0
,, Issan Chunder Bannerjea, Hurdwar	13	4	0
,, Mohendro'al Das, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,, W. C. Mookerjee, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
,, Surjee Coomar Mookerjee, Shillong	11	9	0
,, Poorno Chunder Das, Chittagong	6	10	0
,, Kissory'al Roy, Bogra	5	0	0
,, Okhoy Coomar Banerjee, Shillong	5	0	0
,, Shoseevoson Mookerjee, Durbhangah	20	0	0
,, Radha Kissen Sen, Raneegung	10	0	0
,, Kadar Nath Banerjee, Mednapore	10	0	0
,, Woomalochun Mozoomdar, Bankoorah	13	4	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Bannerjee, Bankoorah	5	0	0
,, Joygopal Banerjee, Banda	6	10	0
,, Nudea Chand Dutt, Poorce	5	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 12, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 5th April* 1876.—Baboo Brojo Kant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Feuny River Division of the Noakholly district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in July 1876.

Baboo Ram Churn Loll, Sub-Deputy Collector, is transferred to Durbhunga for employment on relief work.

Moonshee Abdoor Rezak, Sub-Deputy Collector, is transferred to Behar, *vice* Moonshee Dwarka Proshad, under suspension.

The 6th April 1876.—Baboo Keylash Chunder Chatterjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade for employment on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the date of Moulvi Serajul Huq's return from the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th February 1876.

In supersession of the orders of the 4th instant, granting to Mr. A. B Falcon, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, special leave for one month under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, that officer is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mr. John Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Part IV, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th April 1876.—Baboo Umakant Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Rash Behary Naik is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade for settlement work at Khoordah.

Captain T. H. Lewin, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, under Section 18 (*b*)-1 of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Major R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree, is appointed as Manager of the Durbhunga Estate during the absence on leave, of Colonel J. Burn, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Major R. C. Money, or until further orders, and is posted to Julpigoree.

Mr. Michael Finucane, B. A. Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officer in Durbhunga, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The 8th April 1876.—The services of Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, who is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch of this Government, for employment on special duty. This cancels the orders of the 27th ultimo, placing Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee's services at the disposal of the Irrigation Branch.

Mr. Charles Walter Bolton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Rampore Hat division of the Moorshedabad district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. John Delabere Gael, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Hat division of that district.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is invited to the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 which comes into force on the 1st of July 1876. By Section 80 of Act, the Water rate, Lighting and Police-rates are payable *by Occupiers in advance* on the 1st of April, 1st of July, the 1st of October and the 1st of January, for the current quarters. The bills on account of the above rates for the third quarter of 1876 will, therefore, be payable on the 1st of July 1876, Occupiers paying Water-rate are by Section 98 of Act entitled to deduct one-fourth of the said rate from rent due by them to owners.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day at 11 *A. M.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Report for the quarter ending 31st March and statement of Accounts for the month of March 1876.

2. The Chairman to lay on the table letter from the Commissioner of Police with statement of Police receipts and disbursements up to 31st December 1875.

3. The Chairman of the Special Committee on the new Municipal Bill to move,—"That the Report and Proceedings of the Special Committee, as circulated to the Justices, be approved and adopted."

4. The Chairman to submit for sanction Bill for Rs. 200 for reporting Proceedings of Select Committee on new Municipal Bill.

5. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolutions by General Committee:—

1st.—Recommending expenditure of Rs. 796-14 for repairing two-storied building occupied by menial servants of the Municipality.

2nd.—Recommending the expenditure of Rupees 198-9-9 for repairing wooden railings round Leonard Tank, Hastings.

3rd.—Recommending the employment of two bricklayers and six coolies, at a monthly outlay of Rs. 60, for sorting and squaring ends of such broken pipes as might be brought into use.

6. The Chairman to submit Memo. by Health Officer recommending purchase of certain apparatus proposed by Mr. Pedler, at a cost of about Rs. 600 to enable him to submit a report on the water of Calcutta, according to Dr. Frankland's process of analysis, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.

7. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee, as to terms of engagement to be entered into with Mechanical Engineer, to be obtained from England, in succession to Mr Young.

8. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee, recommending the sale of chittacks 5-19 of land situated between 19 and 20, Wellington Street, for Rs. 196-6-6, being at the rate of Rs. 500 per cottah.

9. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Proceedings of General Committee, at a Meeting held on the 10th April.

10. The Chairman to report the death of Mr Toussaint, Road Superintendent, and to move, that Mr. Dallas be confirmed in his present officiating appointment of Road Superintendent, and that Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose be confirmed in his present officiating appointment as Inspector of Jute Warehouses.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

This Act comes into force on the 1st July next. It provides for the town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.

The six Wards corresponding with Police Sections, Shampooker, Koomartollee, Burtollah, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.

Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates and taxes for 1875, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.

Each person who has paid as aforesaid Rs. 50, as rates and taxes for 1875, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.

For further particulars *vide* Chapter 11, Part I. of Act.

Persons desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election as a Municipal Commissioner, are requested to apply to the undersigned for the registration of their names, stating amount of rates and taxes paid by them for 1875 previous to the 15th January 1876, and in the case of rates, the property for which paid.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

MY LEISURE HOURS :—A Poetical Work by Sumbhoo Chunder Dey B. A. B. L., Moonsiff of Shazadpore, Rajshaye. To be had of the Author and of Babu Shib Chunder Dey at Hoogly Judge's Court. Price 10 as.; by Post 11 as.

NOTICE.

Bills for Calcutta Ground-Rent for the year 1875-76 are now ready in this Collectorate.

Owners, Holders, Agents, and Occupiers of Land in Calcutta are hereby requested to pay into this Treasury their rents on or before the 1st May 1876 and receive receipted Bills. Should they fail to do so, legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same.

It is further notified, that Ground-Rent in Calcutta can, under orders from Government, be redeemed by payment of twenty-five years' rent when a redemption certificate will at once be granted.

Calcutta Collectorate No. 5 *Church Lane* 13*th April* 1876.

THE BYABASAYI.

A monthly Vernacular Journal of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture.

To be conducted by Srinath Datta lately returned from England with theoretic and practical knowledge of agriculture, and to be contributed by several others who have special knowledge in the above subjects. The Journal will combine the best features of the *Indian Agriculturist* and the *Statistical Reporter*, and contain besides useful information, and suggestions of improvement, of indigenous agriculture, arts and manufacture. The annual subscription to be paid in advance will be 2 rupees, and the Journal will be published as soon as there are at least 500 subscribers for it. Intending subscribers are requested to communicate with—

SRINATH DATTA.
15 *College Square, Calcutta.*

JUST PUBLISHED.—"*The Loyal Hours*" or *Welcome and Farewell* Verses to the Prince of Wales by *Gooroo Churn Dutt*, the author of the "*School Hours.*" Prices 8 as; in cloth 12 as; Gilt Re. 1. To be had at Messrs. Day & Co.'s, 9 Hastings Street @ No. 58-3 Rutten Sircar's Garden Street; at the Canning Library, College Street &c.

WANTED.

A Cashier for office of Executive Engineer of the Sarun Division, salary Rs. 35 per month.—A Security deposit of Rs. 200 in cash will have to be given.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Executive Engineer direct.

DENTISTRY.

MESSRS. J. CORFIELD & Co., invite the attention of the native community to their celebrated manufacture of Artificial Teeth. The advantages derived from the use of these have not been appreciated by the native inhabitants of this country so much as they ought. This is doubtless due to a mistaken idea that they are made from the teeth of animals —Messrs. J. Corfield & Co.'s Artificial Teeth are purely mineral, they contain no animal substance nor has any been used in their manufacture. They may therefore be employed by the most Orthodox Hindu with perfect freedom from conscientious scruples.

Messrs. J. Corfield & Co.'s Artificial Teeth being made in an infinite variety of shapes and colors, they are enabled to meet the peculiarities of every case submitted to them so perfectly that when in the mouth the natural teeth can scarcely be distinguished from the Artificial. Messrs. J. Corfield & Co.'s. Artificial Teeth admit of perfect mastication of all kinds of food, they improve articulation and remove the prematurely old appearance so apparent in the faces of those who have had the misfortune to lose their natural Teeth.

The large stock of necessary material and apparatus Messrs. J. Corfield & Co. possess, enable them to manufacture and supply Artificial Teeth on most reasonable terms. Consultation free.

J. Corfield & Co.,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

10 & 11, *Esplanade Row,*

(120) CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. CORFIELD & Co., will extract teeth on Thursday morning from 8 to 9, *free of charge* to those who cannot afford to pay the usual Fee.

10 & 11, *Esplanade Row, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR LEPROSY,—DISCOVERED BY A FAKIR.—Apply to Rajkrishna Mookerjea, Belghoria or Sealdah, Moonsiff's Court. 164

NOTICE.

—oo—

The undersigned hereby inform the Nobility and Gentry, both European and Native, in different parts of India, that they are prepared to execute with promptness, regularity and cheapness, orders for supplies of all kinds of articles that is to say:—Books, Stationary, Perfumary, both European and Oriental, Cotton Goods, Silk, Woollen Fabrics, Glassware, Umbrellas, Parasols, Watches, Eye-glasses, Jewellery Oilman's Stores, Wines, Pictures, Furnitures, Mathematical Instruments, Garden and Field Implements, Seeds, Flowers, Trees and Plants, Medicines, carriages horses, Timber,&c. &c.

They will also undertake Law Agency and management of landed property in Calcutta, negociate for loans on Mortgage of property as well as for sale of same and execute orders for repairing houses and collection of rents and for procuring lodging-houses for temporary residence in the Town and its suburbs.

They will also negociate for the sale of agricultural produce manufactures, and livestock from the Mofussil.

TERMS.

All transactions must be in Cash and all orders must be accompanied with remittances in full.

A Commission will be charged for all transactions and orders under Rupees one hundred at a time of 5 per cent. upon actual cost, above rupees 100 and under rupees 500 at 4 per cent. and above rupees 500 at 3 per cent.

Reference for character and capability of the Agency is solicited to the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* and to Babu Grish Chunder Das Rai Bahadoor of the Foreign Office.

All letters and orders to be addressed to the undersigned to the care of Babu S. C. Ghose. Assistant Banian to Messrs. R. Macallister and Co., No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEA FRIEND & Co.

THE REAL NANA CAUGHT AT LAST.

Vide 'The Nana—a Military Drama' in 3 Acts, or 15 Scenes, in *Mookerjee's Magazine*, No. XXVI. for January, Price Rs. 2-4, Annual Subscription Rs. 9-8. Publishers: Berigny & Co., 12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 24. For other particulars and for rates of Advertisement.

Apply to— BERIGNY AND Co.,

(47) *Agents, C. & M. Gazette.*

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Have the honor to announce that they have been favoured with

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These valuable and rare Goods will shortly be placed on view in HAMILTON & CO.'S SHOW-ROOMS, CALCUTTA,

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63, *Ezra Street* *Agent in Calcutta.* (53

NOTICE.—An Hony-Surgeon (Hindu) is desirous to be a family doctor under a native Sovereign or State. Possesses satisfactory testimonials. Apply stating salary to Doctor care of *Hindoo Patriot.* 185

TO LET

No. 10 SIMLA LANE.

A two-storied house fit for residence for native getleman with family.

RENT RS. 25 PER MONTH.

Apply to Printer.

The Original Hardware Establishment of India.

T. E. THOMSON &. CO,

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IMPORTERS OF

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

FLOUR DRESSING MACHINES AND CATTLE GEAR.

Mills for Grinding Wheat into Flour with dressers complete for hand power, built of teakwood and lined with mahogany.

No.	1	2
Rs.	175	250 each.

The above will grind and dress respectively about half a Bushel and a Bushel of Wheat per hour.

Improved Corn Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones, mounted on Iron Frames with Driving Pullies complete.

Stones	24	33 inches diameter.
Rs.	825	1,235 each.
Will grind	2	3 bushels per hour.

Wrought-iron Cranes for raising Stones of the above for purposes of Dressing, Rs. 185 each.

15-inch Grinding Mills of French Burr Stones to be worked by hand power, Rs. 485, will grind about one-and-half Bushel per hour.

Improved Flour Dressing Machines suitable to accompany he above Stone Mills.

No.	1	2
Rs.	225	350

Patent American Grist Mills for grinding any sort of grain.

No.	2	3
Rs.	450	350 each.

The above can be driven by either Cattle or Steam-power, No. 2 requiring a 4-H.P., and No. 3 a 2-H.P. to work them efficiently.

Cattle Driving Gear.

No.	1	2	3	4-H.P.
Rs.	300	375	450	500

Ten per cent. } *Discount off the above prices for Cash.*

T. E. THOMSON & Co.

CALCUTTA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

Under Section XXX, Act III Of 1864, *(B. C.)*

Notice is hereby given that the Valuations and Assessments of the Suburbs of Calcutta have been revised under Section XXXII of Act LII (B. C.) of 1864, and the books containing the said Valuations and Rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sundays and Holidays excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, at Alipore, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., free of charge.

The Commissioners will on the 19th and 20th days of April next, at noon, proceed to revise the said Valuations and Assessments, and to hear all Appeals connected therewith, but no Appeal shall be heard unless presented on or before the 10th of the said month, accompanied by a previous Quarter's bill.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners, For the Suburbs of Calcutta; Alipore, the 27th March 1876.

NOTICE.

A native B. A. is seeking employment as a Private Teacher. Apply to Babu Hurri Churn Das 3, Mirzapore Street.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

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PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

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Brought on by indulgence in irregular habits, effects of previous diseases, loss of power of limbs, weakness or loss of memory, absent-mindedness, irritable temper, disposition of the mind to displeasure at trifles, want of attention towards business, despair at finding no relief from treatment &c &c. &c.

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Particulars of disease and directions for despatch required from patients residing at a distance.

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In cases of Debility (nervous) Rs. 16 per visit. } *In Town*
For advice at Home ..... Rs. 10 „ „ }

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The best remedy for Headache arising from over-study, intellectual occupation, over-thinking, mental anxiety and weakness, as well as heat of head from living in hot place.

It cools the head and produces very agreeable sensation. Removes Dandriff as well as all other impurities from the head. Promotes the strength and growth of the hair and prevents its premature following off.

Price per 4 ounce phial .. Re. 1 0 0
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Tooth Powder.

Strengthens loose teeth, alleviates pain of, and prevents bleeding from Gums, cleanses the mouth, corrects its putrid odour and cures ulceration of the Gums without blackening the Teeth.

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Price for four ounce phial. Re. 1 0 0
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HAIR PRESERVER

Will restore grey hair to its original colour.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, removes dandriff, prevents premature falling-off of the hair, and promotes its growth and strength giving it Lustre and Health of Youth.

It also produces a cooling and soothing effect upon the head.

Price, for 4 ounce phial ... Re. 1 0 0
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Copy of Letter received from Raja Chundernath Roy Bahadoor of Nattore.

Wellesley Street No 18 *Motts Lane* 29*th March* 1874

MY DEAR HUREESH BABU,—I shall thank you to send me another phial of your "*Excellent Hair Restorer.*" In fact it has done me a great benefit and I should like to have more of it. It has disabused me (young as I am) of old age.

Your's Sincerely

(10) C. N. of *Nattore*

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„ Goonendranath Tagore	1,000
„ Janukenath Mookerjea, Boinchee	2,000
„ Dwark Nath Mitter, Sreekissenpore	1,000
„ Umesh Persad Banerjee	1,000
„ Judulaul Mullick	1,500
Coomar Grish Chunder Singh and minors, Paikparah Raj family	2,000
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, Judge H. C.	2,000
Hon'ble Annoul Chunder Mookerjea	2,000
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdry, Pleader H. C.	1,000
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Baboo Jogendra Narain Ghose	1,000
„ Rakhal Chunder Roy, Zemindar Lakotea	1 000
„ Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Kidderpore	1,000
„ Kallyprosunno Ghose	1,000
„ Mohini Mohun Roy, Pleader High Court	1.000
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Baboo Issurchunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate, Bussirhat	600
„ Nilmony Coomar, Calcutta	180
„ Brindabunchunder Chatterjea, Sub-Registrar, Baraset	150
„ Ramachurn Banerjea, Pleader, High Court	100
„ Nobin Chunder Pal, Metiabruz	100
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Raja Harendra Krishna Deb Bahadur	500
Baboo Sam Chand Coomar	500
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„ Cally Prosunno Dutt	250
„ Neisinha Churn Mukerjea, M. A.	50
„ Issan Chandra Banerjea	100
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal	200
Baboo Luckhy Narain Bose, Assistant Surgeon	100
Kaviraj Brojendra Kumar Sen and brother in honor of the memory of their father the late Kaviraj Haradhan Sen	500
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„ Nuffar Chunder Bhutto, Subordinate Judge	100
Rai Mahendra Nath Bose, Bahadur, 1st Subordinate Judge, Alipore	500
„ Brojendra Kumar Seal, Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, Alipore	300
Babu Ramsunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs	300
„ Dinabandhu Mookerjee, of Messrs, Ashburner and Co	100
Mr. G. C. Roy, M. D., F. R, C. S.	50
Babu Subaldass Mullick	500
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„ Calikadass Dutt, Dewan to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	200
„ Radhikaneeayan Ghose Assistant Engineer 24-Pergunnahs	100
„ Amritalal Chatterjea, Subordinate Judge, Berhampore	200
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